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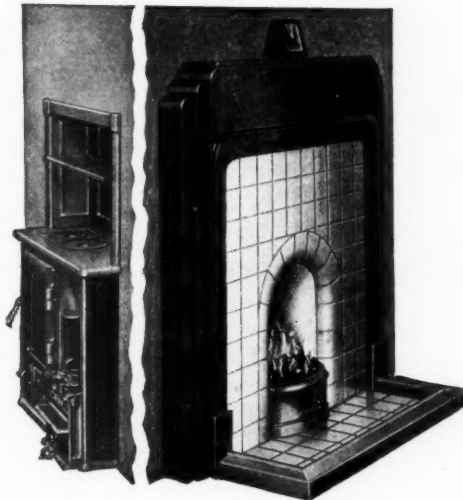
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JOURNAL

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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

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The Editor will be glad to receive MS. articles and also illustrations of current architecture in this country and abroad with a view to publication. Though every care will be taken, the Editor cannot hold himself responsible for material sent him.

Table with 2 columns: Article Title and Page Number. Includes entries like 'The Fram House, Oslo' (433), 'Old Market Square, Warsaw' (434), 'This Week's Leading Article' (435), 'Notes and Topics' (436), 'News' (438), 'Flats, Brixton Hill, S.W.2.' (445), 'Remodelled : Walcot Hall, Lydbury North, Shropshire.' (450), and 'Prices. Part II' (452).



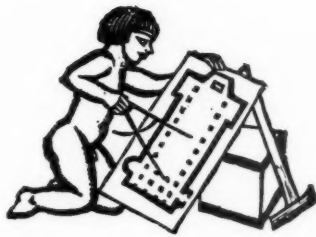
THE FRAM HOUSE, OSLO

This building, built at the side of the Oslo Fjord, was the result of a competition for designing a suitable covering to the exploration ship "The Fram." It was won by Bjarne Tøein. The masts of the boat reach up to the apex of the roof. The boat is now a museum and is entered by means of a gangway from a gallery which runs round the building.



WARSAW

The Old Market Square



WORK

TRANSITION is the slogan of the present. On September 1 our organization, or disorganization, was that of a country carrying out rearmament in peacetime. In six months or a year everyone and everything will be organized for war. In the meantime, we are encouraged to grin and bear it.

So far the burdens have been fairly seasoned with grins. The discovery of the now famous 999 who were doling out the pale tea-leaves of our news; the 7s. 6d. income tax at a time of unusual expense and almost universal drop in earnings (coupled directly with appeals to buy and not to dismiss employees), were both funny—the former custard-pie, the second, dry.

But both of these pronouncements, it should be noticed, had constructive results. There are to be changes among the 999, allowances are to be made to those whose income has dropped; and economies—such as everyone can suggest—are to take place in Civil Defence. The Government in fact is not intractable. The building industry should notice this particularly.

The building industry is at present organized. From the largest contract or to the smallest manufacturer it is ready to undertake war work under a flexible organization which has shown itself efficient for any kind of building in boom or slump. In most cases its constituent firms and professional men have now little work to do and that little is coming to an end.

If it were possible that the plans now being prepared by the Government for war-time production would, when complete, require no change which had not been foreseen and provided for, it might be worth taking the very grave risk of allowing the building industry to fend for itself in the meantime, in the hope that, however emaciated, it could be rebuilt in six months' time in the right form to carry out the huge works which would thereafter be required of it.

As things are the changes in method already agreed to by the Government show clearly that it is not possible to plan in advance any war-time organization which may not need sudden and large changes to be made in it. War-time developments cannot be foreseen, and when they happen, they happen overnight.

In our belief, the most astute adviser of Government on matters of building cannot say more at present than that a large and increasing programme of work will be probably required of the industry in six months'

time. The nature of the work cannot be foreseen in detail and, at any time, the results of air raids may enlarge it or alter it drastically. If this is so, the industry must possess an efficient and extremely flexible organization—which it has already. It must possess materials—which can be got. It must be kept going—and that is the catch.

"Do not dismiss your employees. Go on buying and selling, but buy prudently and pay your bills." These words of Sir Samuel Hoare on September 22 have since been broadly repeated by the Prime Minister and Sir John Simon. The building industry would like nothing better than to act on them. As things now are, it cannot do so.

Work on shelters and, in an increasing degree, work for the Services is employing a small proportion of the building and allied industries. The rest will soon be compelled to pay off key men in increasing numbers. In six months' time the industry will be incapable of handling the sudden varied works which so easily may be, so probably will be, required of it.

It seems essential that the industry must be kept going, and for this purpose must be given a reasonable amount of work within the next two months. To do so needs no special efforts of the Government. All over the country there are industrial undertakings which will certainly be given orders under any war-time industrial organization, and most of these firms will need to enlarge their factories.

There is no doubt that such firms would be glad to put the necessary works in hand at once; but without some guarantee they cannot do so. A circular letter to all such firms, advising them to prepare to receive orders and stating that approved expenditure on building works would be guaranteed by the Government, would undoubtedly enable an appreciable section of the building industry to "buy and sell and pay its bills" in a short space of time. What is more, it would make certain that a portion at least of the industry was "standing-by," already organized, for building—or for bombs.

But the Government must be got to realize—and we have no doubt the newly formed War-time Committee of the Building Industry* will see to it—that the building industry cannot "stand by" without it also is allowed to "carry on."

* (See p. 433.)



The Architects' Journal
45 The Avenue, Cheam, Surrey
Telephone: Vigilant 5762

N O T E S & T O P I C S

CIVIL BUILDING

PERHAPS the most important news since the beginning of hostilities, at least to reserved architects, is the appointment of a war-time committee of the building industry.* This committee consists of two representatives from each of the following groups: architects, contractors, materials and operatives, and one representative of the surveyors' group.

It has been set up as a result of representations by the building industry to the effect that the restriction of civil building activity is becoming so general and rigorous that harm is likely to be done to the national interest through an unnecessary increase in unemployment and reduction in revenue-producing capacity.

The task of the committee will be, in the official jargon, "to collect and collate the data necessary to give a complete view of the situation from time to time, and as it is likely to develop, and to frame whatever representations to the Government as may at any time be deemed necessary."

It is obvious that the committee will have no difficulty in collecting data of postponed building schemes. When this is done there should not be any difficulty in persuading the Government to allow private work to proceed.

The Committee will meet almost daily until problem No. 1 for the industry is solved. A month ago the industry was at least tolerably well employed. In six months or a year most of it will again be busy (even if no bombs fall) on supplying the needs of war-time industries and the services. It is work for the next three, six or nine months that the committee has to find.

Housing in all its branches, public works, and ordinary commercial building work is rapidly stopping. A

* See page 443.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS AND CORRESPONDENTS

The Architectural Press announces that in order to ensure production and distribution of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, SPECIFICATION and the numerous books published by the firm, it has taken temporary offices at 45 The Avenue, Cheam, to which address editorial and advertisement matter should be sent. The telephone number is Vigilant 5762.

Temporarily Therefore:

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

45 THE AVENUE
CHEAM, SURREY

Vigilant 5762

flexible building industry in full working order is one of the first needs of modern war. Our building industry is at present in that condition. After six months of idleness it will be incapable of handling rapidly the smallest volume of work which is likely to be needed.

★

The first job of the new committee is to keep the industry going. I have seen the article on the previous page which suggests that firms manufacturing products needed in bulk for war should be encouraged by the Government to carry out at once the building works necessary to handle future orders. That seems an obvious first step. No doubt the committee will suggest others and convince the Government of their necessity.

PREFABRICATED BRIDGES

Engineers have worked out, and the Government adopted, a unit system for rebuilding small bridges, and sections of large bridges, if they are destroyed by aerial bombardment. The system is described as an easily transportable series of "meccano" type units which have almost universal application for all bridges constructed in reasonably small spans.

★

It takes one week to erect a 50-ft. bridge, three weeks for a 100-ft. one, which is fast work for bridge building.

★

There is bound to be a need for rapid assembly of all kinds of buildings as well as bridges, and it looks as if this war may have the effect of hurrying on experiments in prefabrication over a wide range of building types. More thorough application of the prefabrication principle has been considered theoretically for a long time, but so far our innate complacency and our high respect for vested interests have made it difficult to put theory into practice. Perhaps now it will be different.

RESERVATION

With a thousand apologies all round I must announce that ASTRAGAL again does not understand Reservation—after being the only architect in London to whom it was all as plain as an A.A. lunch.

Let us try again, all together. There is a register on which we are inscribed and from which the Ministry of Labour will choose us for particular jobs (in small or large numbers) as time goes on. Good.

*

For the sake of simplicity all architects, draughtsmen, assistants and others colourably involved in our trade, are reserved at 30 years of age. Good.

*

Now move forward to this portion of an official announcement:

This means that no architect of 30 and over will be accepted for whole-time war service unless he joins the Armed Forces or the Fire Brigade on the normal long-term service, or applies for war service "in scientific or professional occupations in his scientific or professional capacity," e.g. in the R.E. or R.A. survey section.

*

Well . . . ? To begin with, many architects of over 30 have been accepted for whole-time war service, both in the armed forces and outside, and not in a professional capacity. But supposing this announcement refers to the future, it is still obscure. "Unless he joins . . . the Fire Brigade on the normal long-term service"—for instance.

*

We all have respect for the men—mostly ex-Navy—who go through a stiff training and then begin 26 years' service in the London Fire Brigade at £3 10s. a week. But that the L.F.B. should be considered so suitable for architects that a special exception has been made to encourage them to join it seems a little odd.

FLATS

Many luxury and semi-luxury flats in London are now empty. Tenants are moving because they cannot afford the rent—£3 on national service opposed to £10 in peace time means readjustment of most people's standard of living.

*

Landlords are partly responsible. The owner of one block—recently completed—was asked by several tenants if he would reduce rents. He refused. Now he doesn't even get half-a-loaf. Another owner has reduced rents by 20 per cent. He has a full block and *applications* for flats when and if they become empty.

MATERIALS

The chief of a big joinery works suggested to me the other day that the restrictions upon the use of timber would compel the users of that material to think of all kinds of partnerships between timber and metal.

WEEKLY FEATURES

Until conditions become more normal certain features may be temporarily or intermittently suspended. This applies this week to Working Details, Information Sheets and Trade Notes.

Some already exist: there is metal-faced plywood, there are wooden strips inlaid with metal strips to stiffen them; and if any inventive architect can, in these comparatively idle times, sit down and think out partnerships between different metals and timber, or timber and other materials, there is a big industrial job waiting for him, and possibly a fortune for the manufacturers who back his work.

BILETING BUST-UP

A broadcast from Scotland last week gave a droll and depressing account of some of the difficulties of the billeting system. I was in one of the Sussex reception areas over the week-end, and some of the stories I heard about London evacuees and their rural recipients tallied pretty much with the Glasgow ones.

*

From the fields, from the woods, from neighbours' gardens came hoarse screams and Cockney laughter. But from the neighbours came tales of woe. . . .

*

Evidently this kind of reaction—a lamentable lack of understanding between city and country folk—is not uncommon. As a temporary arrangement it would not be serious, but over a long period the psychological effect is going to be worse, if anything, for the city children than for the long-suffering country dwellers who have to break up the harmony of their homes to harbour them.

*

Sometimes, of course, the experience will be excellent on both sides. But by and large the billeting system is going to intensify the difficulties of psychological adjustment to the new environment—an absolutely essential problem to be solved if the children are really to benefit, as they certainly should be able to do if properly cared for, from this sudden strangeness which confronts them.

*

What would make the problem a whole lot easier is, of course, a fully worked out camp system linked up with the peace-time elementary school system. Many of us said this in pre-war days. Then our argument was based on theory, now it is based on rapidly growing experience.

CAMOUFLAGE CURE

Will sandbags revive a taste for rustication? There is now many a dreary commercial building in England, with its plinth of sandbags, looking like the beginnings of some Italianate palace.

*

And in East Anglian villages it is now possible to walk at night with some degree of comfort and safety, because white kerbs, white stones and trees in white spats and garters, make it possible to see your way in streets that have always been unlit. What we want now are white top boots for policemen, to go with their white armlets.

ASTRAGAL

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
EMERGENCY
INFORMATION CENTRE

THE word *Shelter*, once taken for a title by a very ultra architectural magazine, has achieved a novel significance in the last months. Today the building industry is functioning almost as a military arm, and though this weird re-orientation of the industry's activities is no doubt only a temporary phenomenon, inasmuch as normal building work is not likely to be held up indefinitely, it would be quite wrong to think that problems of defence will vanish with the present emergency.

On the contrary, the threat from the air, the need for security, the temptation which unpreparedness offers to a potential enemy, make it pretty obvious that defensive strategy in the future will demand—and get—a lien on the construction, the plan, and very possibly the siting of every new building.

Which means the technics of what may be called defensive armament in building have got to be accepted by the industry—and the profession—as a permanent branch of research.

To this new study the ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL INFORMATION CENTRE has been dedicated. Such as it is, it is this JOURNAL'S contribution to the present emergency and the new principle in building. That a bureau of information was needed has already been demonstrated in the number of inquiries already received in the fourteen days since the centre came into existence. It is with a pride which might be described as typically British that we add that we were completely unprepared for such activity, though up to date the Information Centre has been equal to the strain, if the columns of the JOURNAL have not.

Please go on using it. If the answers sometimes appear brusque it is because we have a lot to get into a little area. Lack of space, not lack of courtesy, dictates a certain economy of style.

These are typical of the questions we have already been called upon to answer :

What would be the maximum spread of debris if a h.e. bomb hit a 330-ft. stack ?

What publications are there on camouflage ?

What protection is needed for light shafts ?

Is a 1938 contract binding ?

How are ventilated black-out window screens formed ?

How is sandbagging rotproofed ... ?

How does a contractor obtain outstanding certificates ?

If you have an A.R.P. problem which demands an expert answer.

If you want information regarding A.R.P. appliances.

If you have an A.R.P. problem which requires knowledge you have not got of official recommendations.

If you want information regarding MATERIALS.

If you want guidance in finding your way around the new Government Departments.

If you want the change of address of a firm or manufacturer.

Write to :—

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CHEAM,
SURREY.

The INFORMATION CENTRE itself is working from London, but inquiries should be addressed to this *Journal* unless the question is urgent.

If the question is urgent, ring the *Architects' Journal* INFORMATION CENTRE at FLAXMAN 5322.

PLEASE write, don't ring the Centre unless the question is urgent.

INFORMATION CENTRE

It is again impossible to find space in these pages to answer all questions received. Rather than hold over replies for a week, we are answering personal questions through the post, and have selected those of most general interest for publication. Printed questions are now being numbered in order to facilitate reference back. This is necessary when identical or similar questions are asked at different times by different readers.

Q₂₀ BARNSTAPLE.—*I have been thrown OUT OF WORK owing to the outbreak of war and desperately need a job. I am an Associate of the R.I.B.A. and am on the Emergency Register of Architects; can you tell me how long it will be before I can expect to get a job from this?*

The register is being used, and many architects have already been given employment from it. If you are unemployed, you should write to the secretary of the R.I.B.A., letting him know this, because in selecting men for jobs preference is given to those who are out of work.

Q₂₁ WOLVERHAMPTON.—*We are designing a FIRST-AID POST AND CLEANSING AND DECONTAMINATION CENTRE for a works employing 1,500 people, 75 per cent. of whom are women. Can you give particulars of the accommodation required? We only have official details for public centres dealing with 20,000 persons, and have been told by the local officials that something similar is required. This seems to us very elaborate for our case.*

It is assumed that first-aid posts and decontamination centres are required in conjunction with air-raid shelters. In this case the accommodation depends on the number of entrances to the shelter. If possible three entrances should be arranged, two for women and one for men. Each of these entrances could be arranged with slight modifications as shown in Fig. 1. The accommodation as shown consists of:—

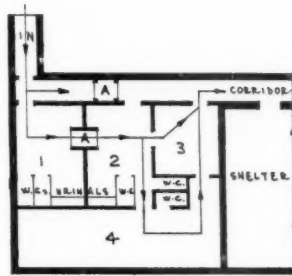
- (1) undressing-room.
- (2) washing and treatment room.
- (3) dressing-room.
- (4) first-aid centre.

with w.c.s and urinals connected to rooms 1, 2, 3 and 4. A corridor is arranged to by-pass the decontamination centre, but an air lock is arranged in this corridor as well as between rooms 1 and 2.

Rooms 1, 2 and 3 should each comprise about 100 sq. ft., but this may include lavatory accommodation. Room 4 should be larger, and altogether about 510 sq. ft. is suggested.

The given sizes of rooms are the minima, and if possible the accommodation should be increased. Care should be taken with openings to ensure easy transport for stretchers from the shelter to the first-aid centre and from the first-aid centre to the entrances. It is sometimes reasonable to leave stretcher openings, 2 ft. 9 in. wide and 3 ft. high and cover them by means of steel plates fastened together by screws with wing nuts, which can be easily opened from either side.

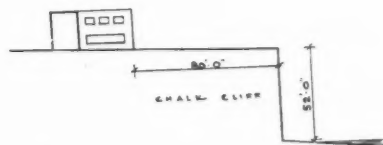
The above suggestions are made on the assumption that men and women can be separated so that each entrance



is used by one sex only. If this is impossible, each entrance should have double arrangements for cleansing and first aid, one for men and one for women. They can be situated on either side of the entrance corridor.

Q₂₂ MARGATE.—*A house stands 80 ft. from the edge of a chalk cliff on the coast. Is the situation particularly dangerous with regard to BOMBS falling between the house and the cliff edge and thus causing a landslide?*

The possibility of a landslide definitely exists, particularly if there are faults in the chalk, which can always be expected in cliffs.



The likelihood of a bomb hitting ground above the cliff edge, thus causing a landslide, is, however, no greater than of a bomb hitting the house itself, and there is therefore no need for particular anxiety. If an air-raid shelter is to be provided, it would best be of the trench type, situated in the direction away from the cliff edge.

Q₂₃ TORQUAY.—*We have been entrusted with the loss assessment and, if possible, reconstruction of shop premises damaged by fire on September 21. Can you give us any information as to the likelihood of MATERIALS being AVAILABLE for the reconstruction of these premises? For any new work, we have been advised that materials will not be available, and even for existing contracts we have found that timber in particular has been practically unobtainable. Can you advise us what is the Ministry's attitude towards jobs of this character where there is tremendous loss of trade while the premises are unusable; they are amongst the largest of their kind in the town. Can you inform us of any central authority to whom we could apply in this case.*

We understand from the Ministry of Supply that you should get in touch with the Timber Control Area Officer, Sutton Road, Plymouth, who will know what supplies of timber are available in your area. Until the licence system is introduced in a few days' time*, timber can be freely bought and sold subject to the conditions imposed by the Ministry. So far as steel is concerned, unless you have a contract dated before September 1 you should apply for a licence to the Iron and Steel Control, Ministry of Supply, Steel House, Tothill Street, S.W.1. Other materials are, we understand, available, transport being the main difficulty.

* Licence system introduced as from October 4.

Q₂₄ HAMPSTEAD.—*My local publican has SANDBAGGED HIS BASEMENT, built several efficient light locks, reinforced windows, and carried out all official instructions very efficiently. He now asks me what to do next, and I am loth to admit that there is nothing else. So, for the honour of the profession, what?*

If your client has a basement we assume that there is probably a boiler in it. If the sandbagging has been properly done the air supply to the boiler will almost certainly be inadequate, and the boiler will fail to draw properly. An adequate air supply is easy enough to arrange, but the problem is an important one which will probably be overlooked until the cold weather starts in earnest. If you will send a plan or section of the basement, showing the boiler position we will suggest the best place for the air inlet.

Q₂₅ LONDON.—*I wish to find out the application of DIVISION WALLS from the Code. It states that if necessary*

up to 200 people can be accommodated in one compartment, but if more than 50 people are in one compartment, the separating walls should be constructed of 24-in. reinforced concrete. I have to prepare a scheme for 180 people. If I did not sub-divide the shelter into compartments I seem to fulfil the requirements of the Code, but if I sub-divide the shelter by two 13½-in. walls into three compartments, each for 60 people, I am not conforming to the regulations, as these require 24-in. reinforced concrete walls. Can you please explain this discrepancy?

The wording of the Code is vague in paragraph 7 of Part I. There is, however, a supplementary remark in the second part (page 17), which says: "Where a basement which complies with the requirements given in Part I is not intended to accommodate more than 200 persons, it may be treated as one compartment, and in such case dividing walls are not required." This sentence gives a clear answer to your question, showing that division walls are not required, and if you provide such division walls they need not comply with any regulations. We recommend the provision of these walls, however, as even 13½ in. will increase the safety. There is also a slight ambiguity as regards shelters for more than 200 people. In a shelter for 600 people, for instance, compartments to accommodate 100 people each might be provided, and in this case there are two possibilities to be taken into consideration:

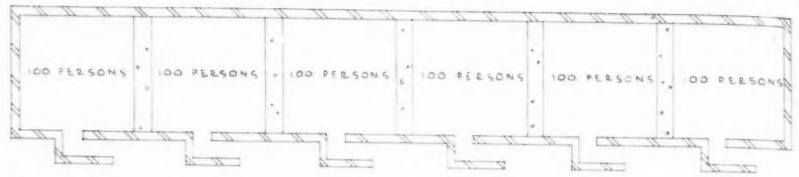
(a) Division walls might be arranged between each of these compartments, as shown in Fig. 3;

(b) Or division walls might be arranged as shown in Fig. 4, i.e. between the second and third, and fourth and fifth compartments only, and any other walls provided might be considered merely as partitions, not really sub-dividing the compartments, each of which could be regarded as accommodating 200 people.

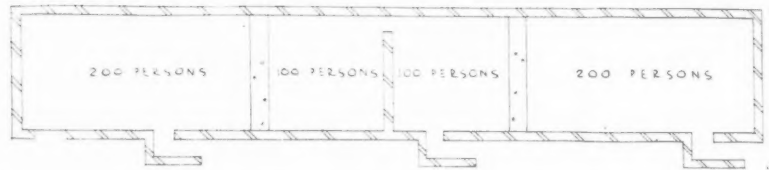
We strongly recommend the former arrangement, particularly because the partitions suggested in alternative (b) could hardly be regarded as contributing to the 25 sq. ft. surface area per person required.

Q₂₆ SUTTON.—If a commercial undertaking which employs less than sixty persons has built an A.R.P. SHELTER in the grounds of a private house occupied for the duration, can it receive a grant, and if so, to whom does it apply?

The number of sixty has no significance, the number of employees mentioned in the Act is fifty. Below this



3

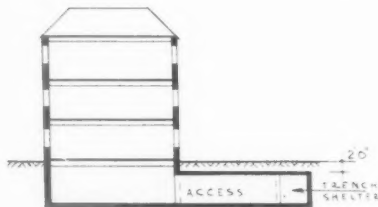


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figure the Act is rather vague, but if the shelter conforms approximately to the code a grant may be given, and application should be made to the local authority.

Q₂₇ HOVE.—I am building TRENCH SHELTERS for flats. Should I connect them to the staircase by means of an underground tunnel, or would it be quite safe for the tenants to enter the shelter, from the open, about 50 ft. from the building?

The Code does not call for any underground corridor, and the requirements do not, strictly speaking, refer to flats, but from a psychological point of view such a corridor would be an advantage as it would enable tenants to reach the shelter without coming out into the open (Fig. 5). Such a corridor should, if possible, have the same standard of protection as the shelter itself, and outside the house, where there is the danger of



5

falling debris, the protection should consist of a reinforced concrete slab or a concrete arch and at least 2 ft. of earth over the top. The corridor should not be wider than 5 ft. In addition to this entrance, emergency exits must, of course, be arranged, giving access to the open.

Q₂₈ LANCS.—I am told that the British Standards Institution has issued a specification for LIGHT LOCKS

at shop entrances. Is this so, and would it be worth while providing something on the same lines in the hall of a private house?

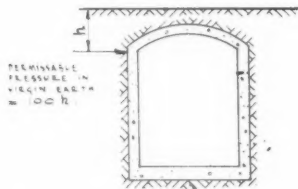
Yes, the B.S.I. (28 Victoria Street, S.W.1) has published such a specification. This gives details of a light lock applicable to almost any type of public building, the principle being nothing more than a double turn built up of light partitioning arranged so that no direct light can escape. Reflected light is absorbed by painting the inside of the partitioning a matt black.

For the private house such a light lock seems hardly worth while. Any glazed panels in the front door should of course be obscured, and it would be a good idea to have a secondary switch which would automatically turn out the hall light as soon as the door was opened. The switches often found on wardrobe and refrigerator doors can be made to do this. They are made by nearly all the electrical switchgear firms, and should be wired in series with the normal light switch. As a simple alternative it should not be too difficult to arrange a good quality bell push over the door, and a flat strip of metal on the door itself to close the circuit of the push when the door is closed. Here again wiring would be in series with the normal switch: it should be emphasized that a cheap wooden bell push would be dangerous, but there are a number of bakelite types at 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. which would carry the current satisfactorily even though they are not designed to do so.

Q₂₉ B'HAM.—I wish to use an existing arched corridor as an AIR RAID SHELTER to accommodate 100 people. The corridor is under an old building, and I shall have to provide for a superload of 400 lb. per sq. ft. There is only 1 ft. of earth over the crown of the arch, but the arch, calculated properly,

is sufficiently strong to take the debris load. I do not know, however, if the supports of the arch are held horizontally sufficiently securely to avoid it collapsing in itself if the building collapses. Can you give me any suggestions as to how to deal with this matter?

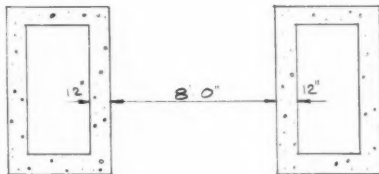
As a general rule, it can be assumed that virgin earth can take a horizontal load everywhere equal to the weight



of the earth resting above. If, for instance, the springing of an arch is 4 ft. underground, the horizontal force of 400 lb. per sq. ft. can be taken per sq. ft. In this way the resistance can be found where the earth is strong enough to hold the arch in position. Made-up ground, however, should not be trusted (Fig. 6).

Q31 NORTHAMPTON.—I am providing TRENCHES FOR A FACTORY, but there is not sufficient space to enable me to adopt the layout given in the Code or to keep to the distance of 25 ft. Will it endanger the occupants if this distance is reduced to about 10 ft.?

The danger to any occupant of the shelter would not be increased by decreasing the distance between the shelters, but the degree of damage which might be done by a single bomb is increased, and the Government's policy is to avoid this extra risk. If there is not sufficient area to keep to the space of 25 ft., the safety should be made up by increasing the strength of the walls. For instance, if the trench walls were made of 12 in. of good reinforced concrete with 8 ft. of earth between, the danger of one bomb affecting a number of trenches



is no greater than with 25 ft. of earth and the usual trench lining, the resistance of which to an explosion is negligible (Fig. 7).

Q30 COVENTRY.—A client, who owns a one-storey factory, lighted from the top, has asked my advice regarding the OBSCURATION OF THE LIGHTS. Temporarily he has blackened the skylights, and all work has to be carried out by artificial light. This state of affairs is unsatisfactory and the quality of the work suffers in consequence. He has asked me for the best method of dealing with this problem, and I should be glad if you could put forward any suggestion.

There seem to be two methods open to him:

(a) A tarpaulin running on rails can be arranged under the skylights, and this tarpaulin can be moved with blind poles in order to uncover the windows during daylight. This method is used in photographers' studios to produce light effects. However, if the skylight area is very large, the moving of the tarpaulin might prove to be a lengthy process.

(b) By means of colour filters. If the artificial lighting in a building is yellow and the windows are painted blue, there is no danger of light shining through. This would mean that the occupants of the factory would work in a yellowish light during darkness and in a bluish light during daylight. If there is no objection to these conditions, colour filters seem to be practicable. Other supplementary colours could also be used.

7

Hoped to hold Intermediate, Final and Special Final EXAMINATIONS AT THE USUAL TIMES this year:

Intermediate Examination
November 17, 18, 20, 21 and 23. (Last date for receiving applications: October 17.)

Final Examination
November 29, 30, December 1, 2, 4, 5 and 7. (Last date for receiving applications: October 27.)

Special Final Examination
November 29, 30, December 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6. (Last date for receiving applications: October 27.)

Applications to Secretary, R.I.B.A., as soon as possible; in any case not later than specified dates.

A.A.S.T.A.

Address: 53 New End, London, N.W.9 Hampstead 4906). Series of A.R.P. lectures in the Oak Room, Kingsway Hall, Kingsway, W.C.2, from 6.30 to 8.30 p.m. Price to A.A.S.T.A. members, 6d. per lecture, or 2s. for series of five; unemployed assistants, whether members or not, can obtain free tickets. Price to all others 1s. per lecture or 4s. for series. Monday, October 16: "Legal Aspect of A.R.P." By William Sedley. "Emergency Measures." By John Pinckheard. Thursday, October 19: "Blast-proof Shelters: The Code." By F. J. Samuely. Monday, October 23: "Principles of Design for Air Raid Shelters." By B. Lubetkin. Thursday, October 26: "Bomb Proof Shelters." By P. Rosenfeld. Monday, October 30: "A.R.P. Surveys and Public Shelters." By R. T. F. Skinner.

(Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants.)

I.A.A.S.

Continuing at 75 Eaton Place, W.1. PARTHENON, Association's official journal, to be published as usual.

(Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors.)

A.R.C.

Continuing at 68 Portland Place, W.1.

Statement on Registration:

3,000 additional applications for registration received up to October 2. Applicants have complained of delay in consideration of their applications. Delay due to fact that each case has to be separately considered; in many cases applicants have failed to supply all information required.

Applications first began to reach Council about the middle of January; by end of June it had considered and given decisions in 584 cases, each of which had to be individually considered by the Admission Committee. Since then the holiday period has intervened, followed by the outbreak of war. Council at its next meeting on October 20 will have before it the recommendations of the Admission Committee on a further number of applications. Had the Admission Committee adopted the line that as every applicant must prove his own case, any applicant who failed to give on his application form all the information that was required to satisfy the committee must be rejected, it would no doubt have been possible to dispose of a much larger number of cases. The committee, however, did not take that view and has been at some pains to obtain as much further information as possible from applicants. This has necessarily slowed down the speed of the machine, but the committee is of the opinion that in fairness to applicants no other course was possible.

(Architects' Registration Council.)

A.R.P.I.

Emergency address: 15 Ford Close, Ashford, Middlesex (Ashford 2186).

(Air Raid Protection Institute.)

INST. STRUCT. E.

Emergency address: "Cornerways," Speen,

Architectural Front

R.I.B.A.

LOAN LIBRARY and part of reference library, including current and recent periodicals, RE-OPENED. At present still housed in library proper; during next few weeks whole of working part of library will be transferred to Reception Room.

First concern will be to serve needs of architects engaged on war service building. All up-to-date technical and planning books on all subjects likely to be engaging architects' attention at this time have been kept out for use. It may be difficult for members to visit library during working hours, which may have to be during daylight; telephone inquiry on subject matter of literature in library can be made.

Special attention will be paid in loan library service to needs of architectural students.

Special arrangements will be made for members to return or collect books previously ordered up to 6 p.m., whatever time normal office hours may be.

Aylesbury, Bucks (Hampden Row 66).
December (1939) Examinations postponed.
Institution's Examinations will, however, be held in 1940.

(Institution of Structural Engineers.)

HOUSING CENTRE

Continuing at 13 Suffolk Street, S.W.1.
Tuesday lunches to be carried on experimentally. Centre now issuing Bulletins dealing with new Acts, Circulars, etc., relating to housing, rents and leases.

D.I.A.

Closed down for indefinite period. Urgent communications to 6 Queen Square, W.C.1.

(Design and Industries Association.)

PEP

The experiment of opening the Club for dinners has been so successful that it is proposed to continue until further notice. Club will therefore be open every Tuesday and Thursday evening and any member will be able to dine without previous notice.

Bar will open from 6 p.m. and dinner will be served from 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.

(Political and Economic Planning.)

LONDON SOCIETY

Ordinary work (Council and Committee meetings, propaganda, lectures, visits, etc.) curtailed; one member of staff, Miss Crum, to exercise general supervision and control and be ready for expansion if opportunity occurs.

Subscriptions: a general moratorium instituted. No reminders or calls will be sent out during the war period and all who were members on September 1, 1939, will be deemed members when it is possible to resume Society's activities.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

Continuing at Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1. No ordinary meetings at present; question will be reviewed by Council at beginning of next year. Library will remain open for as long as possible, but will close at 4 p.m. during October and thereafter at 3 p.m. until further notice. Saturdays, 1 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CLUB

Continuing at 141 Park Lane, W.1.

BUILDING CENTRE

158 New Bond Street, W.1. Open: 10 a.m.-4 p.m. (Saturdays 1 p.m.).

GARDEN CITIES AND TOWN PLANNING ASSOCIATION

Emergency address: 10 Parkway, Welwyn Garden City, Herts, where Miss Baldwin, assistant secretary, is in attendance daily until further notice.

A.A.

Autumn term reopened at Mount House, near Hadley Common and Woods, Herts, on October 2.

Special general meeting will be held at No. 36 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1, on Tuesday, October 10, at 2.30 p.m., for purpose of explaining activities of A.A. during war-time, including Group Scheme. Discussion.

(Architectural Association.)

NORTHERN POLYTECHNIC

Propose to reopen certain sections of Department of Architecture, Surveying and Building. Shelters being erected; expected all usual facilities will be available for limited number of day and evening students.

Day schools of Architecture, Surveying and Building will re-open at 9.30 a.m. Monday, October 9. Vacancies for new students.

Evening School re-opens Monday, October 16.

Changes of Address

ARCHITECTS AND

SURVEYORS

- ASHLEY, H. V., and WINTON NEWMAN
"Frognaal Dene," 100 Frognaal, Hampstead, N.W.3. (Hampstead 4035.)
- AYRTON, MAXWELL
9 Church Row, Hampstead, N.W.3. (Hampstead 3641.)
- BAILEY, HAREOLD, and FARRIER.
7 Thornton Hill, Wimbledon, S.W.19 (Wimbledon 2865.)
- BAILLIE, SCOTT and BERESFORD.
London office closed down. Correspondence to Mr. Beresford at Crown Hill Cottage, West Cliff Drive, Herne Bay, Kent.
- BAYNE, OSCAR A., and BUTLER, R. COTTERELL
5 The Grange, Cockfosters, Barnet, Herts. (Barnet 5515.)
- BENNETT, T. P., and SONS
The Sycanores, 19 North Road, Highgate, N.6. (Mountview 6081, 7691, 7692.)
- BERKELEY-WILLS, G.
41 High Street, Marlow, Bucks.
- BERNARD, OLIVER P., and PARTNERS
Practice has been temporarily suspended. Any queries relating to recent or current work should be addressed to Marshall and Tweedy, of 51 Berkeley Court, Baker Street; or Deane Anderson, A.R.I.B.A., 2 Glendower Place, S.W.7.
- BILLEREY, FERNAND
37 Larpent Avenue, Putney, S.W.15. (Putney 4387.)
- BRETT, CHARLES
21 Wakefield Lane, Pinner, Middlesex. (Pinner 508.)
- BRIGGS and THORNEY
28 Brunswick Street, Liverpool.
- BROWNE, PERCY L., and SON
22 Highbury, Jesmond, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. (Jesmond 1078.)
- CASTLE, SYDNEY E.
269 Burnwood Lane, S.W.17. (Battersea 3002.)
- CAWTHORNE, A. M., and W. K. McDERMOTT.
31a Ferndale, Tunbridge Wells, Kent. (Tunbridge Wells 408.)
- CHERRY, H. G.
Hornboams, Welwyn, Herts. (Tewin 234.)
- CHIGNALL, LEONARD
58 Castellane Avenue, Romford, Essex. (Romford 5245.)
- CHILTON, ERNEST A.
Loxfield Chambers, Uckfield, Sussex.
- CLARKE, J. M.
Brentwood, Fulwood, Preston, Lancs. (Preston 7200.)
- COLES, GEORGE
2 Selbyville Avenue, Albany Park, Bexley, Kent. (Bexleyheath 662.)
- COLES, M. E. G.
Present address: c/o P. Perks and Son, Pirbright, near Brookwood, Surrey. Also at London office: 79 Grosvenor Street, W.1.
- COWPER, J. B. F.
Continuing at 38 Bedford Square, W.C.1. Should address become impracticable, private address is 96 Wildwood Road, Hampstead Garden Suburb, N.W.11. (Speedwell 2063.)
- CROSS, K. M. B.
Greville House, Little Baddow, Chelmsford. (Danbury (Essex) 174.)
- CULPIN and SON
LOBE Ridge, Carbone Hill, Cuffley, near Potters Bar, Middlesex. (Cuffley 2127.)
- DOLBEY, GEORGE W.
63 Bath Road, Cheltenham.
- DOOTSON, W.
Union Bank Chambers, The Square, St. Annes-on-Sea.
- DOWTON and HERSCH
107 Jernyn Street, S.W.1. (Whitehall 1182.)
- EDLESTON, W. E., and G. L. CADELL
104 Quakers Lane, Potters Bar, Middlesex. (Potters Bar 2866.)
- FARMER and DARK
300 London Road, Earley, Reading. (Reading 615871.)
- FENNEL, KENNETH R.
76 Avalon Road, Orpington, Kent.
- FOX, CHARLES W.
48 Attimore Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.
- FRY, E. MAXWELL.
8 Lower Mall, W.6. (Riverside 6393.)
- GALE, HEATH and SNEATH
70 High Street, Esher. (London office, 15 New Bridge Street, E.C.4, is still open.)
- GEDGE, J. V.
On active service; practice discontinued for duration of war.
- GILL, J. C.
Woodheads, Grange-over-Sands, Lancs.
- GURNEY, A. E.
17 Woodland Rise, N.10.
- GUTTERIDGE and GUTTERIDGE
31 University Road, Southampton. (Southampton 75314.)
- HAMMOND, JACK and AUSTIN
44 Muswell Hill Road, N.W.10. (Tudor 2116.)
- HARRISON, H. ST. JOHN, and E. G. HARRISON
Eachway, Littlestone-on-Sea, New Romney, Kent.
- HENWELL, SIDNEY T.
London Office closed down. Communications to 47 High Street, Bognor Regis. (Bognor Regis 916.)
- HARVEY, J. D. M.
c/o E. H. Burgess, Ltd., Contractors, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex. (Ealing 5290.)
- HINDS, R. ALLSEBROOKE
Knoll Side, Esher Place Avenue, Esher, Surrey. (Esher 196.)
- HODGES, J. S.
Knoll Side, Esher Place Avenue, Surrey. (Esher 196.)
- HOOPER, BELFRAGE and HOOPER
Two Elms, Beckenham Place Park, Beckenham, Kent. (Beckenham 4047.)
- IMRIE and ANGELL
Little Simons, Clare Hill, Esher, Surrey. (Esher 770.)
- JAMES and BYWATERS and ROWLAND PIERCE
Hornbeams, Wittington Road, Hampstead Garden Suburb, N.W.2. (Speedwell 1089.)
- JOHNSON, FRANCIS F.
Craven House, High Street, Bridlington.
- JOSEPH, MESSRS.
Leconfield House, Curzon Street, W.1.
- KEY, WILLIAM D.
Cardington, Hall Lane, Upminster, Essex. (Upminster 364.)
- KING, LAURENCE
The Wayside, Shenfield Common, Brentwood, Essex. (Brentwood 438.)
- KNIGHT, FRANK W.
Continuing at present address (3 Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.1) until London becomes impracticable; offices will then be transferred to The Pantiles, Marshwalk Lane, St. Albans, Herts.
- LAFONTAINE, LT.-COL. CART DE
3 Lisson Grove, N.W.1. (Paddington 3641.)
- LANCHESTER, LODGE and DAVIS
Bank Chambers, Carfax, Horsham, Sussex. (Horsham 1144.)
- LAST, BERTRAM
90 Worcester Road, Cheam, Surrey. (Vigilant 0899.)
- LAW, OLIVER
Corner Cottage, Old Point, Middleton-on-Sea, Sussex.
- LOYD, A. P.
37 Beechwood Avenue, Finchley, N.3. (Finchley 1539.)
- MAUGER and MAY
Mr. Mauger, 26 Pentley Park, Welwyn Garden City. (Welwyn 816.) Mr. May: 21 Granville Road, Barnet. (Barnet 2465.)
- MAY, T. W. V.
Conducting correspondence from Lymores, Rosehill, Lostwithal.
- MILNE, OSWALD P.
Hartley House, 103 South End Road, N.W.3. (Hampstead 5926.)
- NEWTON, WILLIAM G., and PARTNERS
Old Rectory, Manningford Abbas, Marlborough, Wilts.
- NICHOLSON, SIR CHARLES
Continuing at 2 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.1. If compelled to leave that office his private address is Church House, Old Headington, Oxford.
- NICHOLSON, CHRISTOPHER.
Hilcrest, Waltham Chase, near Southampton. (Bishop's Waltham 193.)
- NIELD, G. E. and SON
17 Weech Road, Hampstead, N.W.6. (Hampstead 5360.)
- NICKSON, RICHARD
Hinderton Lodge, Hinderton Road, Neston, Wirral, Cheshire. (Neston 159.)
- NORMAN and DAWBARN
Julian Hill, Brooklands Road, Weybridge, Surrey. (Weybridge 2344.)
- NORTH, E. S.
Woodside Road, Beaconsfield, Bucks.
- O'DONOGHUE and HALFHIDE
CI/BA Laboratories, Wimbleshurst Road, Horsham, Sussex. (Horsham 1132.)
- PALMER-JONES, W.
Spreckley, Frensham, Surrey.
- PARKES, C. W., LEES and SON.
Business transacted from their Fowey office only.
- PAXTON, WATSON and SON
Redcourt, Crawley Down, Sussex.
- PEARSON, GEORGE, and SON
162 Hamilton Avenue, North Cheam, Surrey.
- PICKARD, R. L., & Co.
Wolsey Road, East Molesey, Surrey.
- PITE, SON and FAIRWEATHER
16 Market Square, Westerham, Kent. (Westerham 78.)
- PORTSMOUTH CITY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.
Northern Secondary School, Mayfield Road, Portsmouth.
- PYM, JOHN.
On active service; practice discontinued. Correspondence dealt with at 28 Park Village East, N.W.1.
- RANK, JOHN S.
34 Inglemere Lane, Beverley High Road, Hull.
- REDGRAVE, C.
6 The Quadrant, Warwick Road, Coventry.
- RICHARDSON, E. E., and DAVIS
87 Marsh Lane, Mill Hill, N.W.7. (Mill Hill 1833.)
- RIGHTON, C. S.
Brookfield, Ley Hey Park, Marple. (Manchester Office.)
- ROBSON, P. A.
21 Dartmouth Row, Blackheath Hill, S.E.10. (Tide-way 1183.)
- ROWSE, HERBERT J.
Chapel House, Puddington, Wirral, Cheshire (Burton 223.)

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ROSCOE, FRANK
23 Shrublands Road, Berkhamsted.

RISHTON, T. J.
Continuing at 2 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
If necessary, office will be moved to 53 Clarendon
Court, Finchley Road, N.W.11.

SARGENT, RAYMOND J.
Eaton Park, Cobham, Surrey. (Cobham 197.)

SCOTT, SHEPHERD AND BREAKWELL
The Pond House, Stoke Row, near Henley-on-
Thames.

SELEY, HON. JOHN, AND PAUL PAGET
16 Coulsdon Road, Coulsdon, Surrey. (Uplands
6678.)

SMEE AND HOUGHIN
21 Gills Lane, Radlett, Herts. (Radlett 6976.)

SMITHERS, ALEX.
Water House, Bishop's Stortford, Herts. (Bishop's
Stortford 816.)

SPALDING AND MYERS.
Continuing at their branch office: Norwich Union
Chambers, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge. (Cam-
bridge 4117.)

SUTCLIFFE, TAYLOR, FARMER AND MILLARD.
Communications to E. J. Barnes, Greenroofs, 97
Park Road, New Barnet, Herts. (Barnet 5319), or
J. Stacey, 60 Holders Hill Drive, Hendon, N.W.4.
(Hendon 6301.)

SWAN, EDWARD A.
Briars, Forest Row, Sussex.

TAYLOR, J. A. CHISHOLM
Continuing (with skeleton staff) at Halifax Chambers,
Yorkshire Street, Oldham.

THOMAS AND THOMAS
Linga, Antoneys' Corner, Pinner Green, Middlesex.
(Pinner 1348.)

THOMPSON, LONGSTRETH.
London office temporarily closed: communications
to 108 Riddlesdown Road, Purley, Surrey. (Uplands
1150.)

URQUHART, R. B.
Rysyde, 250A Peckham Rye, Dulwich, S.E.22.

WALLIS, GILBERT AND PARTNERS
Head Office: As before (Coastal Chambers, S.W.1.)
Drawing Office: 151 Friern Barnet Lane, Wheatstone,
N.20 (Hillside 2946). Surveyors' Department,
Desmond House, Romanhurst Avenue, Bromley.
(Ravensbourne 5151.)

WESTWOOD, P. J. AND SONS
Nutfield, Heath Road, Weybridge, Surrey. (Wey-
bridge 182.)

WHITE, E. JULIAN.
35 Langford Crescent, Cockfosters, Herts.

WIDNELL AND TROLLOPE.
Continuing at London office; emergency office
opened at Brook Place, Chobham, Woking.

WILLAN, W. S.
23 Dane John, Canterbury.

WILLIS, ARTHUR J., F.S.I.
3 Denbigh Road, West Ealing, W.13. (Perivale 2865.)

WILSON, A. NEEDHAM.
15 Luctons Avenue, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.

WINKCORTH, HARVEY.
61 Lattice Avenue, Ipswich.

WISE, H. J.
Chubnals, Newton Blossomville, near Turvey,
Bedford.

WOOD AND OAKLEY.
4 Elm Grove, Forest Hall, Northumberland. (Forest
Hall 61065.)

WRIGHT, LAWRENCE
10 Blomfield Road, W.9. (Abercorn 4670.) As
from September 30.

As a result of the necessity of economising paper in war-time, newsagents will shortly be unable to keep a stock of journals and periodicals for casual sale. If you wish to make sure of receiving your copy of this JOURNAL in future, you should either place a definite order with your newsagent or subscribe direct to

THE PUBLISHER, 45 THE AVENUE, CHEAM.

Annual subscription rates £1 3s. 10d. inland; £1 8s. abroad.

Building

★ In view of heavy demands being made upon the building industry by the programmes of various Government departments, Sir Connop Guthrie* has been appointed by the Prime Minister to undertake a continuous review of the whole position, including civil and industrial needs, for the information of the Government. His address is: The Board of Trade, Great George Street, S.W.1.

It is not proposed that any change be made in the activities and responsibilities of existing bodies such as the Joint Consultative Committee on the Building Programmes of Government Departments and other committees at present concerned with various aspects of the building problem.

*N.B.—1st Lt. *cr.* 1936; K.V.E. *cr.* 1918. Grenadier Guards (S.R.); Special Representative of British Ministry of Shipping in U.S.A. (1916-19); member of the U.S. Government's Shipping Control Committee (1918); born July 6, 1882. Served 1914-15 (wounded); Chevalier Legion d'Honneur; Commandatore, Crown of Italy; Distinguished Service Medal (U.S.A.). Address: Brentleigh Hall, Lavenham, Suffolk.

★ Building Industries National Council has appointed a War-time Committee of the Building Industries, comprising: Mr. Howard Robertson, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. Sydney Tatchell, F.R.I.B.A.

Representing the Architects' Group.

Mr. I. Ernest Jones, M.A., B.Sc.,
Mr. G. H. Parker.

Representing the Contractors' Group.

Major V. Lefebure,
Lt.-Col. C. W. D. Rowe, M.B.E.,
Mr. C. Roland Woods, M.B.E., LL.B.

Representing the Materials Group.

Mr. R. Coppock, L.C.C.
Mr. George Hicks, M.P., HON. A.R.I.B.A.
Representing the Operatives' Group.
Mr. J. M. Theobald, P.P.S.I.

Representing the Surveyors' Group.

The committee has been set up as a result of representations by the building industries to the effect that the restriction of civil building activity is becoming so general and rigorous that harm is likely to be done to the national interest through a consequent unnecessary increase in unemployment and reduction in revenue-producing activity.

The task of the committee will be to collect and collate the data necessary to give a complete view of the situation from time to time, and as it is likely to develop, and to frame whatever representations to the Government as may at any time be deemed necessary.

★ Circular issued recently by Board of Education gives details of expenditure by local authorities on school building†.

★ The Controller of Non-Ferrous Metals states that marine war risk insurance in respect of supplies of copper will not

Board of Education.

† I am directed to refer to the Treasury Circular of September 13 relative to the restriction of capital expenditure by local authorities, whether or not already authorised, within the narrowest limits. In view of the terms of that Circular the Board have been in consultation with the Treasury and desire to offer the following general observations for the guidance of Local Education Authorities.

1. It is clear that for some time to come it will be very difficult for Local Education Authorities to obtain materials or labour for any new building on account of the shortage of both for the Service programmes, to which the system of control is bound to give priority. Although, therefore, there is no general embargo on school building, the hard facts of the situation must inevitably involve the postponement, for a period which is at present unascertainable, of the great majority of building projects. In the light of these circumstances the Board have to determine how building proposals should be dealt with. This Circular deals specifically with the three main branches of education, elementary, secondary and technical. If the Authority have any pressing proposals in any other branch of education they should consult the Board, but it will be realized that the considerations mentioned above will apply.

2. Elementary Schools. The submission to the Board for approval of proposals for the provision of new public elementary schools, or for alterations or additions to existing public elementary schools, should be deferred, unless the Authority are satisfied that the proposals cannot be avoided, postponed or reduced; and even in such cases the Board would suggest that, having regard to the considerations referred to in the preceding paragraph, the submission of the proposal to the Board should be deferred for at least six months, by which time the position as regards supplies may be more clear. In the meantime, it would be open to the Authority to prepare their plans in consultation with the Board up to the point at which they would ordinarily ask for tenders. Proposals which have already been submitted to the Board, whether or not they have already received the Board's approval, should, provided work has not already begun, be similarly reconsidered, and, when regarded as really urgent, re-submitted to the Board for further consideration after a similar period.

Minor proposals necessitated by considerations of health, e.g. water and sanitation, which can be met out of revenue, may be submitted to the Board at any time. It is to be expected that in such cases the amount of labour and material involved will be very small.

3. Secondary Schools. As regards Secondary Schools, the Board would be prepared to consider proposals for the provision of new or the extension or alteration of existing Secondary Schools only in the most exceptional circumstances. The restrictions announced in Circular 1264 will still apply, but in present circumstances it will not generally be possible to sanction new schools or enlargements to meet new centres of population, and proposals for the improvement of schools on grounds of health should be limited to the removal of serious defects which make the continued use of the premises intolerable even in a period of emergency.

4. Technical Schools. The decisive consideration in the case of proposed new Technical School buildings is the facilities which they would offer for the training of members of the Fighting Forces and of workers engaged in industries necessary for the prosecution of the war. It is improbable that a complete new Technical School could be built in time to make an effective contribution to such training and therefore any proposal, whether for an extension of an existing school or an instalment of a new one, would most usefully take the form of the provision of a workshop block which can be built comparatively quickly.

5. Works in Progress. As regards works in progress the Authority's attention is directed to paragraph 3 of the Treasury Circular of September 13, 1939. In cases where the works are well in hand, especially in reception areas where the buildings are likely to facilitate the education of an increased number of children, the Board would make every effort to facilitate their progress, but they are bound to point out that the question of priority represents special difficulties at the present time when demands on material and labour for war purposes are so acute. In particular, the Board would regard the completion of technical school buildings as important if, in addition to offering facilities which would meet the needs of the Service Departments, they provided training in the major industries which are of national importance at the present time.

6. Air Raid Precautions.—This Circular does not apply to proposals relating to air raid precautions in schools.

E. G. HOLMES.

Register

★ REGISTER in hands of Ministry of Labour.

★ Now being handled by the ARCHITECTS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMITTEE, representing R.I.B.A., I.A.A.S. (acting also for Faculty of Architects and Surveyors and Institute of Registered Architects) and CHARTERED SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION.

★ Selection is confidential and NAMES CANNOT BE PUBLISHED.

★ REGISTER STILL OPEN: for cards apply to Secretaries of above-mentioned bodies. R.I.B.A. members should apply to that body; similarly I.A.A.S. and Chartered Surveyor Members to their Secretaries. This will avoid duplication of cards.

be chargeable; basis prices of copper therefore reduced (October 2) to following: Plain plates, £88 10s. per ton basis with usual trade extras; rods, £86 per ton basis with usual trade extras; sheets, £86 per ton basis with usual trade extras.

Above prices subject to 2½ per cent. discount to buyers.

Changes of Address MANUFACTURERS AND AGENTS

ADAMSEY LTD.
York Cottage, Holdfast Lane, Haslemere, Surrey. (Haslemere 920.)

ALPHA CEMENT LTD.
The Club House, Coombe Hill, Kingston-on-Thames. (Kingston 2140.)

ASCOT WATER HEATERS, LTD.
255 North Circular Road, Neasden, N.W.10. (Willessden 5121.)

ATHENA COMPOSITION FLOORING CO.
3 Waldgrave Park, Twickenham, Middlesex. (Popesgrove 4883.)

BAKELITE, LTD.
Brackley Lodge, Brackley, Northamptonshire. (Brackley 144-145.) Telegrams, Bakelite, Brackley, Northants.

BINNS, A. J., LTD.
Continuing at London office (53 Great Marlborough Street, W.1.). Temporary offices have been taken at 14 Patterson Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.19. (Livingstone 2728.)

BIRMINGHAM GUILD, LTD.
Continuing at London office (22 Bruton Street, W.1.). Temporary address (if London becomes impracticable) will be 607 Upper Richmond Road, Richmond, Surrey. (Prospect 4520.)

BOBY & CO., LTD.
Chorley Gate, Chorley Wood, Herts. (Chorley Wood 280.)

BRAITHWAITE & CO.
Neptune Works, Newport, Mon.

BRIGGS, WILLIAM, AND SONS, LTD.
37 Prentis Rd., Streatham, S.W.16.

BRITISH ALUMINIUM CO., LTD.
Head Office: The Raven Hotel, Shrewsbury. (Shrewsbury 2067-2068.)

BRITISH INSULATED CABLES, LTD.
Fairmile House, Cobham, Surrey. (Cobham 2893-2894.)

BRITISH MAGNESITE FLOORING CO.
25 Waverley Avenue, Sutton, Surrey. (Bermondsey 3031.)

BRITISH REINFORCED CONCRETE ASSOCIATION
Irwin House, De Tilens Lane, Limpsfield, near Oxted, Surrey.

BRITISH STEEL KILNING CO., LTD.
Claydon, Suffolk.

BUILDING INDUSTRIES SERVICES, LTD.
191 High Holborn, W.C.1. (Holborn 7666.)

CARRIER ENGINEERING CO.
Bolney Court, Bolney, Sussex. (Bolney 42-432.)

CEMENT AND CONCRETE ASSOCIATION
Lincoln Buildings, 15 Turl Street, Oxford. (Oxford 47952.)

CEMENT MARKETING CO., LTD.
Secretary and all Sales Departments (except Brick Sales): The Club House, Coombe Hill, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey. (Kingston 2140 (20 lines).) Brick Sales Department: 22 Liverpool Road, Kingston Hill, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey. (Kingston 0966.) Accountant and Cashier: Cement Marketing Company Ltd., Saxon Works, Coldham's Lane, Cambridge. (Cambridge 54275.)

CHANCE BROS. & CO., LTD.
16 Higher Green, Ewell, Surrey (Ewell 2522.)

CLAY PRODUCTS TECHNICAL BUREAU OF GREAT BRITAIN
191 High Holborn, W.C.1. (Holborn 7666.)

COMBUSTIONS.
Southfields Engineering Works, 19 Fairfield, South Kingston. (Kingston 6384.)

CONCRETE, LTD.
Green Lane, Hounslow West, Middlesex. (Hounslow 6172.)

CONCRETE PILING, LTD.
6 Craven Road, Addiscombe, Surrey. (Addiscombe 1944.)

CORKBOARD INFORMATION AND RESEARCH BUREAU
99 Elwill Way, Beckenham, Kent.

CRITTALL MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Head office at 210 High Holborn (Hol. 6612) is open, and a reduced staff is in attendance to deal with all enquiries. Majority of the staff is at the Baintree Works, Manor Works, Baintree, Essex. (Baintree 106); others are distributed among their branch offices.

CRITTALL, RICHARD & CO., LTD.
444 Upper Richmond Road, Barnes. (Prospect 3172), and 1 Grange Mansions, Totteridge Lane N.20. (Hillside 2705.)

DURATO ASBESTOS FLOORING.
Yeoman Street, S.E.8. (Bermondsey 3237.)

EMPIRE STONE CO., LTD.
Narborough, near Leicester. (Narborough 2202.) Telegrams, Empirstone, Narborough, near Leicester.

ERWIN, WASEY & CO., LTD.
1 Stonehill Close, East Sheen, S.W. (Prospect 1258.)

EXCEL ASPHALTE CO., LTD.
4 Kingston By-pass, Hinchley Wood, Esher, Surrey. (Emberbrook 4152-3-4.)

EXPANDED METAL CO., LTD.
"Dunedin," Underwood Road, Caterham, Surrey. (Caterham 76.)

FRANKI COMPRESSED PILE CO.
Sunny Down Court Hill, Chipstead, Surrey. (Downland 1426.)

GENT & CO., LTD.
6 Draycott Avenue, Harrow, Middlesex. (Wordsworth 4002.)

GODDARD, R. J.
Continuing at Frederick Street Wharf, Caledonian Road, N.7. Correspondence to L.N.E.R. Depot, High Barnet Station, Barnet, Herts.

GREAVES, HERBERT LTD.
"Wingate," Grange Road, Bramhall Lane, Stockport. (Bramhall 389.)

HARVEY, C. A. & CO. (LONDON), LTD.
Woking Road, S.E.20.

HENLEY'S, W. T., TELEGRAPH WORKS, LTD.
Milton Court, Westcott, Dorking, Surrey. (Dorking 3241.)

HERITAGE PETERS ADVERTISING SERVICE, LTD.
74 Kenilworth Road, Coventry. (Coventry 2959. Telegrams: "Advertise.")

HIGHWAYS CONSTRUCTION, LTD.
3 Erleigh Road, Reading.

HILLS PATENT GLAZING CO., LTD.
Returned (from Merton) to London address: 40 Trinity Square, E.C.3.

HOLBORN CONSTRUCTION CO.
Milton Court, Westcott, Dorking. (Dorking 3341.) Telegrams, Henietel, Dorking.

HOLLAND AND HANNEN & CUBITTS, LTD.
Ivy House, Inner Park Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19. (Putney 7771.)

HOLLOWAY BROS. (LONDON), LTD.
The Priory, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19. (Wimbledon 3047.)

HOYLE, ROSSON, BARNETT CO., LTD.
102 Hatch, Chipstead, Surrey. (Downland 1206-1207.)

HUGHES AND LANCASTER.
Acrefair, Wrexham, Denbighshire. (Ruabon 2.)

I.C.I. DIVISIONAL SALES OFFICES.
Western Division: Chance and Hunt Social Club, Dog Kennel Lane, Birmingham. (Broadway 1531.) South-Eastern Division: Belmont, The Ridgeway, Mill Hill, N.W.7. (Mill Hill 3600.) North-Western Division: The Ridge, Alderley Edge, Manchester. (Alderley Edge 2231.) South-Western Division: Eagle House, Colston Avenue, Bristol, 1. (Bristol 20051 5.) Northern Division: 5 St. Leonard's Place, York (York 2153.) Scottish Division: 4 Blythswood Square, Glasgow. C.2. (Douglas 7020.) Northern Ireland: Imperial House, Donegal Square East, Belfast. (24433 7.) Eire: 12 Dawson Street, Dublin, C.8. (76576 8.)

I.C.I., THE KYNOCH PRESS
Witton, Birmingham. (Birchfields 4848.)

JENNINGS, GEORGE (LAMBETH), LTD.
57 Old Church Street, Chelsea.

JENKINS, ROBERT, & CO., LTD.
London office: "Ivanhoe," West View, Swanley, Kent. (Swanley Junction 80.)

KEAY, E. C. AND J., LTD.
London office: 15 Easton Street, High Wycombe, Bucks. (High Wycombe 378.) Head office: "Runnymede," Stratford Road, Henley-in-Arden, Warwickshire. (Henley-in-Arden 179.)

KEIR, J. L., & CO.
88 Wimbledon Hill, S.W.18.

LAFARGE ALUMINOUS CEMENT CO., LTD.
The Kilns, Ripley, Surrey, and Fordu Works, West Thurrock, Essex.

LEEDS FIRECLAY CO.
Sanitary Fittings Department, 8 North Drive, Ruislip, Middlesex. Glazed Bricks, Tiles, etc., Showrooms: 2 Cavendish Place, W.1. Terra Cotta Department: 8 Hillfield Close, Harrow, Middlesex.

LENSCRETE, LTD.
Continuing at 11 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1. Case of emergency offices will be transferred to Queen's Circus, Battersea, S.W.8 (Macaulay 4668.)

LILLINGTON, GEORGE, & CO., LTD.
11 Higher Drive, Banstead, Surrey. (Ewell 1851.)

LIMMER AND TRIBSADAY LAKE ASPHALT CO.
Berry Hill, Taplow, Bucks. (Maidenhead 2222.)

LOYD BOARDS, LTD.
Kemsley Mill, Sittingbourne, Kent.

LONDON BRICK CO.
Stewartby, Bedford. (Kempston 311.)

LONGLEY, H. C., LTD.
Paradise Lane, Hall Green, Birmingham 28. (Springfield 2341.)

MCALPINE, SIR ROBERT, AND SONS
Dorchester Hotel, Park Lane, W.1.

MCNEILL, F. & CO., LTD.
Pixham Firs, Pixham Lane, Dorking, Surrey. (Dorking 3271-2.)

MCNULTY, J. P., & CO., LTD.
Accomries sent to: 36 Dartmouth Road, Ruislip. (Ruislip 4572.) Communications: Mr. J. P. McNulty, 12 Lancaster Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19. (Wimbledon 4555.)

MELLOWES & CO., LTD.
London office: "Fairleigh," 38 Priest Hill, Caversham, Reading. (Reading 72383.)

MOLER PRODUCTS, LTD.
Hythe Works, Colchester, Essex. (Colchester 3191.) Telegrams, "Furmol, Colchester."

MOND NICKEL CO., LTD.
Accounting Sales, Shipping (delete words inapplicable). Head Office, Clydach, near Swansea. (Clydach 101.) Telegrams Carbonyl, Clydach.

MOND NICKEL CO., LTD.
Administration and Secretarial, Cannon Hill, Bray Wick, Berks. (Maidenhead 1503.)

MOUCHEL, L. G., AND PARTNERS.
23 All Saints' Road, Sutton, Surrey. (Fairlands 8836.)

NATURAL ASPHALTE MINE-OWNERS AND MANUFACTURERS COUNCIL, THE
91 Petty France, Westminster, S.W. (Abbey 1010.)

NEWALLS INSULATION CO.
Broxbournebury, Broxbourne, Herts. (Hoddesdon 2911.)

NOEL WOOD-MOSAIC, LTD.
Yeoman Street, S.E.8. (Bermondsey 3237.)

O'CONNOR, S. P., & CO., LTD. (KEYSTONE ADVERTISING SERVICE)
77 Rodney Court, W.9. (Cunningham 5752.)

PENNY, C. E., ADVERTISING
33 Parade Mansions, Hendon Central, London N.W.4. (Hendon 2234-5.)

PINCHIN JOHNSON & CO.
Witley Court, Witley, Surrey. (Wormley 280-4.)

RAINFORDWARE, LTD.
Mill Lane, Rainford, near St. Helens. (Rainford 225.)

RELIANCE TELEPHONE CO.
39-41 Parker Street, London, W.C.2. (Chancery 5341-5.)

RHEOSTATIC CO., LTD.
Head office, Farnham Road, Slough. (Slough 23311.)

RONEO, LTD.
Hornchurch Road, Romford, Essex. (Romford 1060.)

SANKEY-SHELDON
Bridge House, Tadworth, Surrey. (Burgh Heath 3281.)

SETCHELL AND SONS, LTD.
22 Coppetts Road, Muswell Hill, N.10. (Tudor 1183.)

SHARP BROS. AND KNIGHT, LTD.
Burton-on-Trent. (Burton 3350.)

SIEGWART FIREPROOF FLOORS CO., LTD.
42-44 Franklin Close, Croxley Green, Watford. (Rickmansworth 2268.)

STANDARD METAL WINDOW CO.
London office closed.

SYNCHRONOME CO., LTD.
Sales, Service and Contracts Dept.: Abbey Electric Clock Works, Mount Pleasant, Alport, Middlesex.

TELLING, W. A., LTD.
Correspondence to 154 Field End Road, Eastcote, Middlesex. (General office, Pinner 598; surveyors' office, Pinner 3178.)

TROLLOPE AND COLLS, LTD.
Correspondence to Leconfield House, Curzon Street, W.1. (Grosvenor 3841/7.)

TFOUGHTON & YOUNG LTD.
Technical Staff: 143 Knightsbridge, S.W.1. (Kensington 8881-6.) 6, Basil Street, S.W.3. (7457-9 and 7450.) Night and Emergency enquiries: Putney 6105 and 0288. General Offices and skeleton Technical Staff transferred to: Birtley House, Bramley, Nr. Guildford, Surrey. (Bramley 3325-7.) All correspondence to 143 Knightsbridge.

TRUSSARDI CONCRETE STEEL CO., LTD.
In order to avoid concentration and congestion in so important an area as Westminster, their staff has been decentralized. Address for postal purposes remains: Horseferry House, Westminster, S.W.1 (Victoria 4477, 12 lines.) Stenographers operating on each line to receive messages and distribute to appropriate officials.

TUNNEL PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.
22 Stone Works, near Leighton Buzzard, Beds. (Cheddington 292.)

TURNERS ASBESTOS CEMENT CO.
"Broxbournebury," Broxbourne, Herts. (Hoddesdon 2911.)

VAL DE TRAVERS ASPHALTE PAVING CO., THE
Merele Wood, Mount Harry Road, Sevenoaks. (Sevenoaks 1827-28.)

WATSON AND SONS (ELECTRO-MEDICAL), LTD.
76 Castle Street, Reading. (Reading 3337.)

WOOD PRODUCTS, LTD.
4 Rosebery Avenue, New Malden, Surrey. (New Malden 2774.)

LETTERS

SIR,—One bright spot in these gloomy days is the news in the press that many evacuees are liking life in rural surroundings. Has anyone thought that after the war it would be a good move to get them to take up country life? With radio and cinemas the country is not isolated as in the past.

Could not schemes be prepared now on the lines of the English and Welsh Land Settlements? I have seen the Welsh ones in action, even the kiddies earning money picking beans, gathering potatoes, etc., and all liking their job. It would seem that the cottages would have to be ready; if they were started after the war the time lag would upset the immediate transfer of the families to the settlements.

J. A. HALLAM

SIR,—I have just returned from a visit to Portland Place to examine the bricked-up entrance of the R.I.B.A. premises.

Might I suggest that this Fletton brickwork might be slurred over as being more in keeping with Mr. Wornum's colour scheme? A pale yellow tone would, I think, be very effective.

GEORGE DRYSDALE

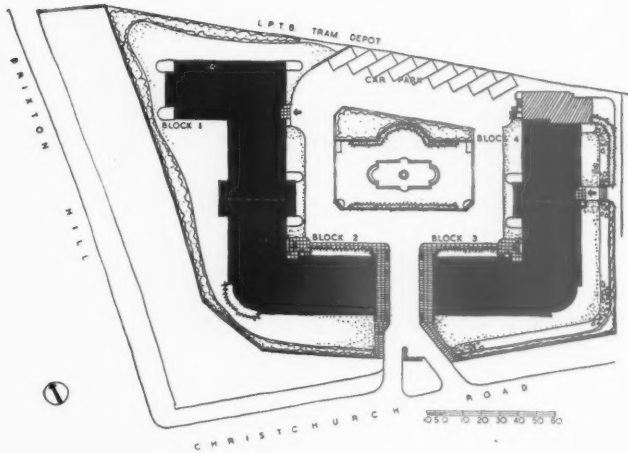
FLATS, BRIXTON HILL

DESIGNED BY COUCH AND COUPLAND



FRONT TO BRIXTON HILL

GENERAL AND SITE—The client desired as many flats as possible on the site, to be let at moderate rentals. The L.C.C. would not allow access from Brixton Hill; this restriction, together with the desirability of keeping all flats as far as possible from the tram station to the north of the site, controlled the planning. The building is on a site at the junction of Brixton Hill and Christchurch Road, S.W.2.

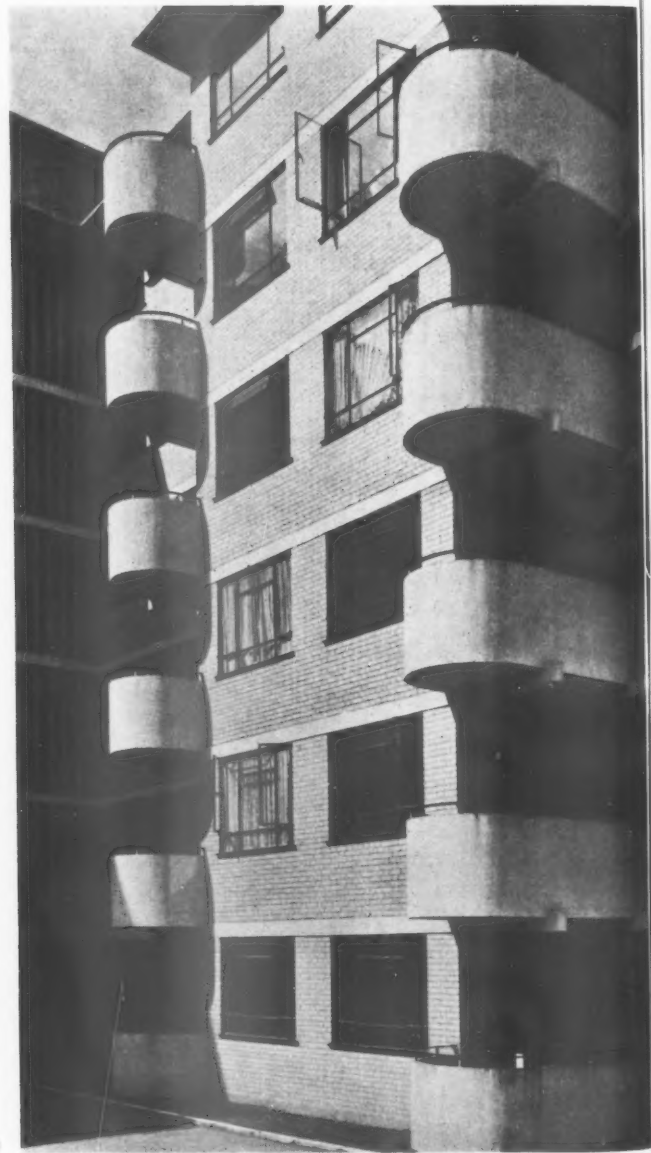


SITE PLAN

ACCOMMODATION—110 flats : 56 one-bedroom type ; 42 two-bedroom type ; 12 bed-sitting rooms.

CONSTRUCTION AND FINISHES—Steel frame ; 9-in. walls externally backed with non-staining waterproof paint, plastered. Roofs are constructed with hollow-tile blocks screeded to falls and covered with asphalt. Internal partitions are breeze blocks, double thickness where they divide flats from corridors and from each other. Floors are breeze blocks

screeded and bathroom flooring. feature is concrete lighting exposed with spe



BALCONIES IN THE COURTYARD

F L A T S , B R I X T O N H I L L , S . W .

GENERAL SHOWING, CHURCH

. D E

screeded and covered with wood block flooring. Staircases, corridors, halls, bathrooms and kitchens of the flats are covered with composition jointless flooring. Staircase windows are of concrete and glass. A lighting feature is formed over the main entrance by means of glass bricks between concrete hoods: this gives light in the entrance hall as well as decorative lighting externally. All concrete to balconies, bonds, cornices and all exposed concreted faces are left fair-face from the shuttering and treated with special paint.

SERVICES—Three lifts, 4-5 persons capacity. A public telephone is installed in the entrance hall at the foot of each staircase. There are no coal fire flues. An electric fire in a special marble and walnut surround is fixed in each living-room and a heating plug point in each bedroom.

A hot water radiator is installed in the hall of each flat and in each living-room. A towel rail fed from the domestic hot water supply is provided in each bathroom.



GENERAL VIEW FROM BRIXTON HILL, SHOWING, ON THE RIGHT, THE CHRISTCHURCH ROAD FRONT.



INTERNAL COURTYARD

DESIGNED BY COUCH AND COUPLAND



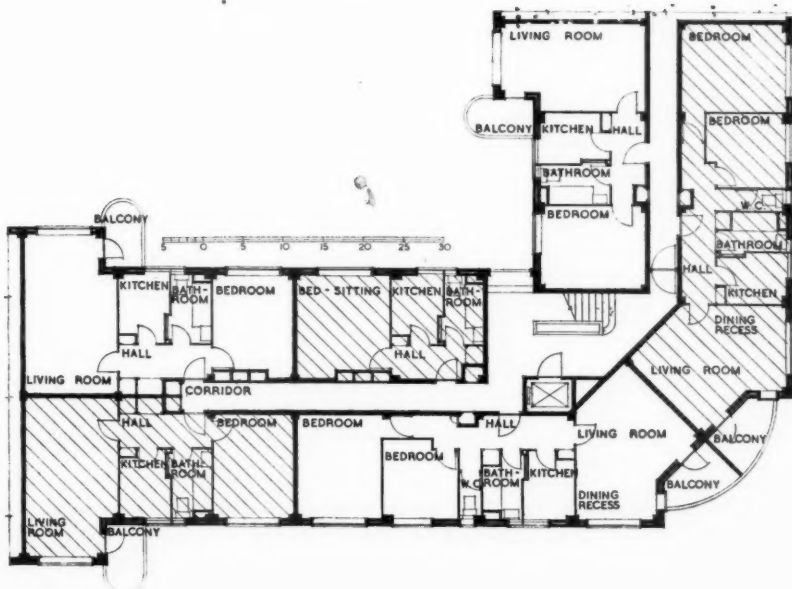
VIEW IN INTERNAL COURTYARD SHOWING ENTRANCE FROM CHRISTCHURCH ROAD

F L A T S , B R I X T O N H I L L , S . W .

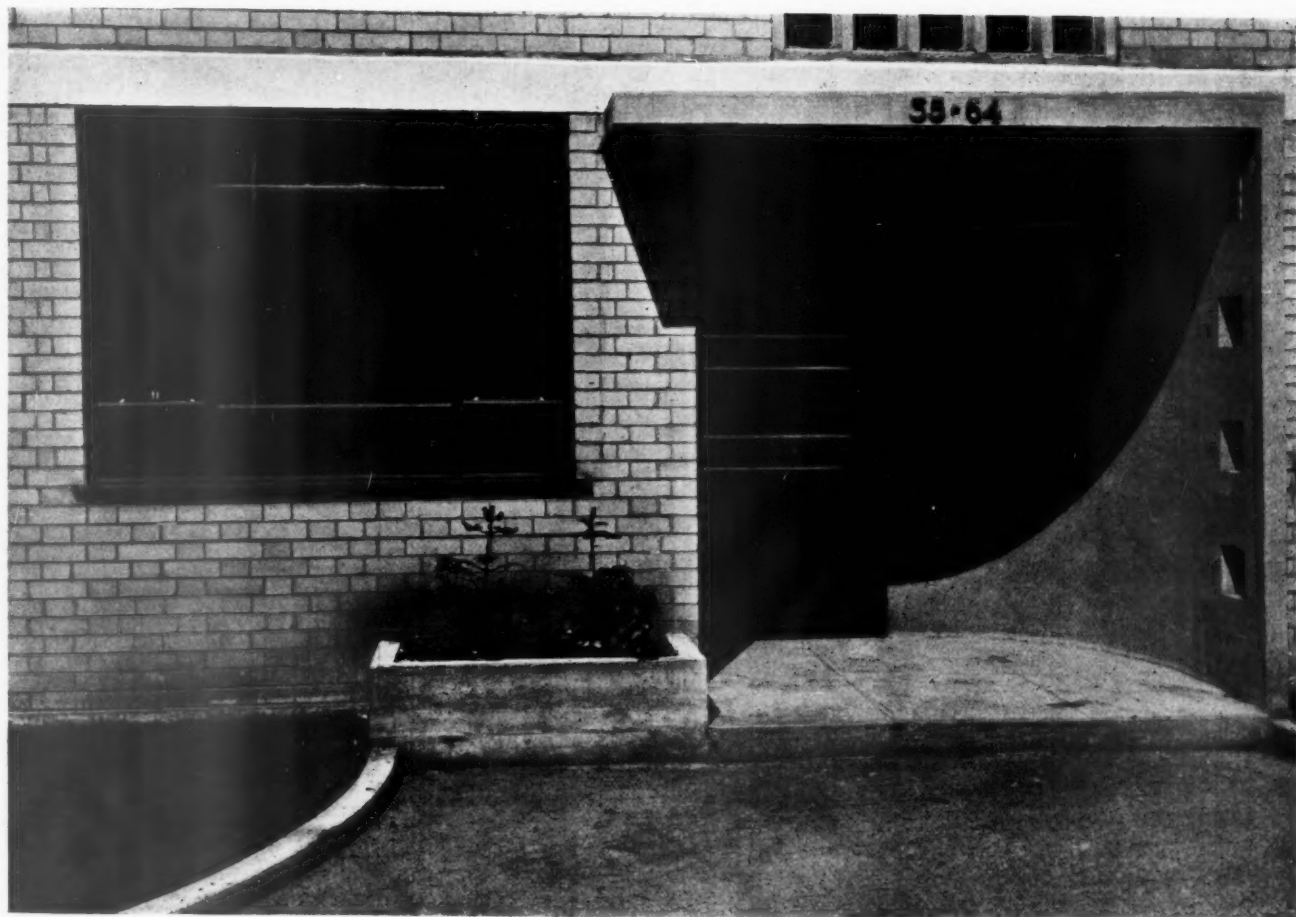
PLAN—
give a r
obtain t
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D

PLAN—The plain form was adopted to give a regular frame for steelwork and to obtain the maximum number of flats on the site. Balconies are placed at the side of the living-rooms in order not to interfere with the light and sunshine to the main windows of the living-rooms.



TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN



TYPICAL ENTRANCE

DESIGNED BY COUCH AND COUPLAND
C

REMODELLED; WALCOT HALL, L



ENTRANCE ELEVATION



COURTYARD AND BALL-ROOM ENTRANCE



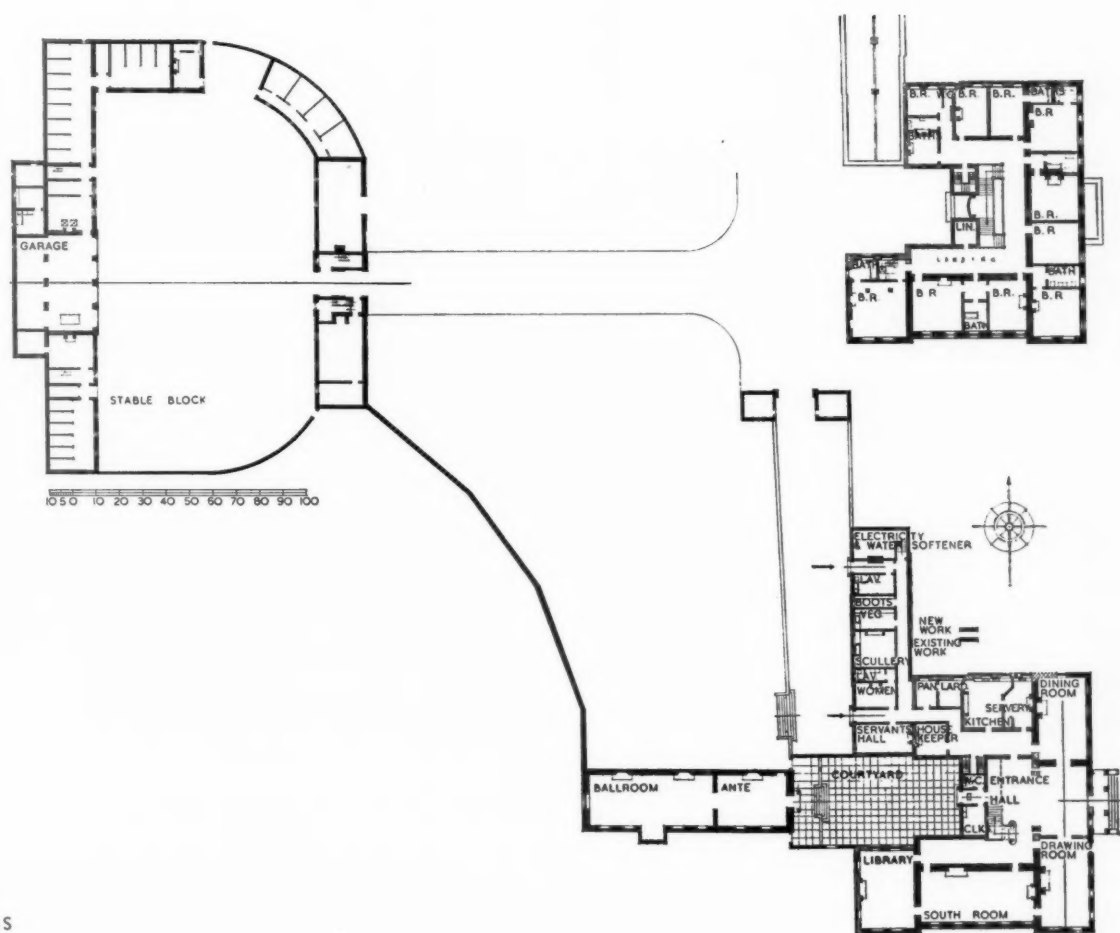
ENTRANCE HALL



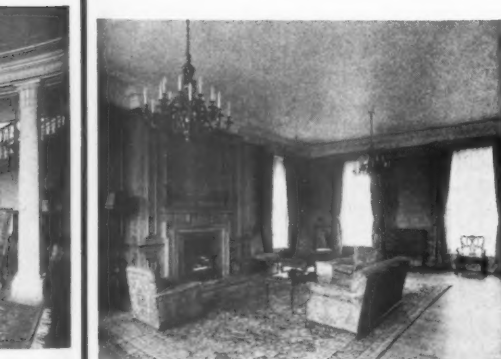
DRAWING-ROOM

FROM DESIGNS BY A. T.
AND BERTRAM BUTLER

WALCOT ESTATE, LYDBURY NORTH, SHROPSHIRE



GROUND AND FIRST FLOOR PLANS



LIBRARY



FIRST FLOOR LANDING

GENERAL—A country residence which for four years had been uninhabited and was bought by clients who wished to remodel it, retaining as much as possible of the old work which was of interest and to reconstruct the interior to give a house of similar character to the old one, with the convenience of a modern building.

SITE—Walcot Estate is situated in the heart of Shropshire; the surrounding country is well wooded and purely agricultural. The house is one mile from the road and the immediate surroundings are of a parklike nature with a large lake to S.E. which can be viewed from the house.

PLAN—It was desired to retain the main façade of the old house designed by Chambers, also to retain the ante-room and ballroom; but a gable (a late addition) was removed from the front. It was necessary to remodel the main rooms and the hall corridors and library were added.

CONSTRUCTION—The whole of the new work was constructed with old bricks taken from the existing house. The new floors are of oak with the exception of the main first and second floor corridors, which are of reinforced concrete, with oak boards.

ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT—It was desired to keep the whole of the elevations of the new work in absolute conformity with best part of the old building.

INTERNAL FINISHES—The whole of the ground floor reception rooms have oak floors and oak doors, architraves over doors, and panelling. The walls are plastered and coloured. The new plaster work was designed to conform with the period of the building. The floors to the service wing with the exception of the kitchens and sculleries were laid with rubber, the latter having quarry paving. The first floor corridor has an oak board finish and all bathrooms are tiled and have rubber floors.

Copies of the loose supplement containing the labour rates for the principal towns and districts throughout the country can be obtained from the JOURNAL, price 2d. to cover postage.

P R I C E S

The complete series of prices consists of four sections, one section being published each week in the following order:—

1. Current Market Prices of Materials, Part I. (published last week)
2. Current Market Prices of Materials, Part II.
3. Current Prices for Measured Work, Part I.
4. A.—Current Prices for Measured Work, Part II.
B.—Prices for Approximate Estimates.

IMEDIATELY below, Messrs. Davis and Belfield mention the principal changes which have occurred in the last month. Similar notes, and the deductions that may be drawn from them, will be published on this page each month.

WAR NOTE.—Prices generally are subject to war clauses as stated on quotations and contracts.

The cost of delivery will be affected by petrol rationing though to what extent is not very evident.

Attention is drawn to the prices of deal scantling, boards, floorings, plywood, blockboard and hardwoods which do not include delivery and fibre board including delivery. These prices are maximum prices controlled by the Government.

PART 2

Prices vary according to quality and quantity ordered.

Those given below are average market prices and include delivery in the London area, except where otherwise stated, but do not include overhead charges and profit.

CURRENT MARKET PRICES OF MATERIALS

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD

JOINER

The following timber prices are maximum prices to consumers at Port of London for White Sea Classification and include reloading on to transports at depot, for orders of not less than £15 in value of any one size and quality. For purchases less than £15 in value add 20 per cent.

On goods bought ex stock stored in inland yards (situated outside port area) sellers are entitled to add to the appropriate port prices cost of carriage from port of entry, plus 20 shillings per standard.

Sawn Redwood commonly known as Builders' Yellow Deal.

	2nd		3rd & U/S	
	Per Standard		Per Standard	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
4 x 11 Scantling	42 7 6	..	32 12 6
3/2 1/2 x 11	41 5 0	..	31 10 0
4 x 10/9	39 17 6	..	29 2 6
3/2 1/2 x 10/9	38 15 0	..	28 0 0
4 x 8	31 15 0	..	25 2 6
3/2 1/2 x 8	30 12 6	..	24 12 6
4 x 7	30 17 6	..	24 17 6
3/2 1/2 x 7	29 15 0	..	24 10 0
4 x 6	—	..	24 10 0
3/2 1/2 x 6/6 1/2	—	..	23 17 6
2 in. and up x 5/5 1/2	—	..	22 7 6
2/3 x 3/4 1/2	—	..	23 7 6

Boards

1 in. and up x 11 .. .. .	..	45 17 6	..	37 0 0
1 in. and up x 10/9 .. .. .	..	42 15 0	..	32 12 6
1 in. and up x 8 .. .. .	..	33 10 0	..	27 7 6
1 in. and up x 7 .. .. .	..	33 0 0	..	26 17 6
1 in. and up x 6 1/2/6 .. .. .	..	—	..	25 7 6
1 in. and up x 5 1/2/5 .. .. .	..	—	..	24 17 6
1 in. and up x 4 1/2/3 .. .. .	..	—	..	24 15 0

Extras for thin boards:—

3/4 in. / 7/8 in. .. .. .	..	0 5 0	..	0 5 0
1/2 in. .. .. .	..	0 10 0	..	0 10 0
3/8 in. / 1/2 in. .. .. .	..	0 15 0	..	0 15 0

JOINER—(continued)

Floorings

All Russian, Swedish Gelfe and northwards u s quality.

Nominal sizes—	Per Standard	
	£	s. d.
11 in.	34 7 6
9/10 in.	30 7 6
7 in.	24 17 6
6 1/2/6 in.	24 12 6
5 1/2 in.	24 7 6
5 in.	24 2 6
4 1/2/4 in.	23 12 6

Douglas Fir.—Floorings and matchings, weatherboard, etc. No. 2 Clear and Better (including 15% No. 3 Clear).

	Per Standard	
	£	s. d.
4" wide random grain, kiln dried	21 7 6
6"	22 17 6
4" " edge	26 17 6
6" "	30 7 6

Asbestos-Cement:—

3/8" Semi-compressed flat building sheets, grey	per yard super	1/3 1/2
1/2" Ditto	per yard super	1/4
3/4" Ditto	per yard super	1 11
1" Metal reinforced flat building sheets	per yard super	3/2 1/2

Prices are for orders of two tons and over and are subject to 5% trade discount.

Wall Boards:—

1/2" Asbestos wallboard (in sheets 8' 0" x 4' 0", 10' 0" x 4' 0" and 12' 0" x 4' 0") under 5,000 feet super	per foot super	-/2 1/2
1/2" Ditto	per foot super	-/2 1/2

The following prices are subject to 10 per cent. trade discount:—

Asbestos-cement stipple glazed sheets (in sheets 8' 0" x 4' 0" and 4' 0" x 4' 0") .. .	per yard super	6/6
Ditto, plain white glazed sheets (in sheets 8' 0" x 4' 0" and 4' 0" x 4' 0")	per yard super	8/6

CURRENT PRICES

JOINER AND STEEL AND IRONWORKER

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD

JOINER—(continued)

Marble glazed sheets (in sheets 8'0" x 4'0" and 4'0" x 4'0") ..	per yard super	7/-
1/4" Fibre board	per yard super	2/1
		Over
		25-75 150-300 600
		yards yards yards
3/4" Fireproof plaster board ..	per yard super	2/2 1/10 1/6
1/2" Ditto	per yard super	2/- 1/8 1/4
Joint tape (approx. 250 feet run)	per roll	.. .. 1/6
Joint filler	per lb.	.. .. -/4

Plywoods:—

Prices are maximum prices to consumers and are for not less than £15 in value of any one size and quality in one delivery. For purchases less than £15 in value add 20 per cent.

Prices are ex docks or warehouse in the United Kingdom free on lorry or rail if available without extra cost.

	4 mm.	5 mm.	6 mm.	9 mm.	12mm.
Dry cemented birch and alder (A) per square	23/11	28 3	33/1	46 9	59 5
Gaboon mahogany (A) per square	19 6	23 9	29/-	50/-	65 6
		3/8"	1/4"	5/16"	3/8"
Oregon and Canadian pine (A) per square (96" x 36/48") ..	—	24/9	25/10	29 9	32/11
Luanu (standard size 72" x 24/48" and 84" x 24/48") 1st, per square	13 3	15/-	19 9	—	—
Japanese oak plain 1st quality standard sizes up to 72" x 36", per square	22 6	26/-	28/-	—	42 6
Ditto figured ditto, per square	32 6	36/-	40/-	—	65/-

Blockboards:—

Alder:—

Thickness	Boards 60" x 116"	Boards 72" x 116"
1/2" per square	55/-	56/6
3/4" per square	62/-	63/6
1" per square	71/-	73/-
1 1/4" per square	75/-	77/-
1 1/2" per square	84/-	86/-
1 3/4" per square	108/-	111/-
2" per square	128/-	131/-
2 1/2" per square	155/-	158/-

Birch:—

Thickness	Boards 60" x 84" & 54" x 72"	Boards 60" x 140"
1/2" per square	52/6	55/-
3/4" per square	55/1 1/2	57/9
1" per square	60/4 1/2	63/3
1 1/4" per square	65/7 1/2	68/9
1 1/2" per square	73/6	77/-

Prices are for complete bundles.

Hardwoods

Prices are maximum prices to consumers and are for not less than £15 in value of any one size and quality in one delivery. For purchases less than £15 in value add 20 per cent. Prices are free on lorry (or rail if available without extra cost) ex Dock or Yard in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The prices are for fair average specification and for standard grades as imported and the items mentioned are subject to a reasonable addition for selection.

	1"	1 1/4"	1 1/2"	2"	2 1/2"	3"
American oak (plain) per foot cube	7/-	7 6	7 6	8 6	10 6	11/-
American oak (quartered) per foot cube	9/-	9 6	9 9	10 6	—	—
Japanese oak (plain) per foot cube	9/-	9 6	10/-	11/-	11 6	12 6
Japanese oak (quartered) per foot cube	10/-	10 6	11/-	11 6	12 6	13/-
Walnut, European per foot cube	16/-	16 6	17/-	18/-	19/-	20/-
Teak, Burma	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6
Iroko	9/-	9/-	9/-	10/-	10/-	10/-

* Items marked thus have fallen since September 7.

JOINER—(continued)

	1"	1 1/4"	1 1/2"	2"	2 1/2"	3"
Mahogany, Honduras per foot cube	11 6	11 9	12 3	13 6	14/-	15/-
Mahogany, Cuban per foot cube	10 6	10 9	11 6	12/-	12/-	13/-
Birch	5/-	5 3	5 6	6/-	7/-	7 3
European oak (plain) per foot cube	7/-	7 6	7 6	8 6	9 6	10/-
European oak (S.E. quartered) .. per foot cube	10/-	11/-	11 6	12 6	12 6	13/-

Sundries

Slaters or sarking felt	per yard run	-/6
Roofing felt	per yard run	-/8
Bituminous hair felt	per roll	33/-
All rolls 25 yards long by 32" wide.		
Cork slabs, 1" thick (3'0" x 1'0")	per foot super	-/4 1/2
" 2" thick (3'0" x 1'0")	per foot super	-/8
Slagwool	per cwt. (approx.)	12/-
Building paper in rolls of 100 yards, 1-ply, 60" wide (B.I.80 and L.G.I.80)	per yard run	-/9
Ditto, 1-ply, 60" wide (B.I.120)	per yard run	1/1
" Cabots" Quilt:—(Ex Works Twelve roll lots delivered carr. free.)		
Double ply	per roll 42/-	per half roll 23/6
All rolls 28 yards long by 36" wide. Special terms for quantities.		
Cut steel clasp nails, 1" per cwt.	29/9	4" per cwt. 20/9
" floor brads, 2"	20/-	3" per cwt. 19/6
Bright oval wire nails 1"	20/3	4" per cwt. 21/3
Galvanized wire staples with slice cut points	1" x 12 gauge	per cwt. 31/-
Scotch glue		per cwt. 65/-

Floor Clips:—

	per 1,000	£ s. d.
One leg floor clip	7 10 0	
2" short leg floor clip	7 10 0	
2" Regular floor clip	7 15 0	
3"	8 8 0	
2" Regular ceiling clip	7 15 0	
Single leg ceiling clip (7 1/2")	10 10 0	

Special terms for quantities.

STEEL AND IRONWORKER

Steelwork

	per ton	£ s. d.
* Basis price for rolled steel joists sections 5" x 3" to 16" x 6", in 10 ft. to 50 ft. lengths	11 17 6	
Extras on above for:—		
9" x 7" Section	per ton	0 5 0
4" x 3", 5" x 2 1/2", 10" x 8", 12" x 8", 14" x 8" and 16" x 8" to 20" x 7 1/2" sections inclusive	per ton	0 10 0
3" x 1 1/2", 3" x 3", 4" x 1 1/2", 4 1/2" x 1 1/2" and 24" x 7 1/2" sections	per ton	1 0 0
Channels, angles and tees	per ton	13 10 0
Mild steel plates	per ton	13 10 0
Screw bolts	per ton	31 0 0

Fabricated Steelwork

	per ton	£ s. d.
Joists cut and fitted	per ton	16 10 0
Stanchions, ordinary sections with riveted caps and bases	per ton	20 0 0
Stanchions, compound	per ton	23 0 0
Plate girders	per ton	24 10 0
Framed roof trusses, 25'0" span	per ton	25 0 0
" " 60'0" span	per ton	23 0 0

These prices are *ex mills*. For material *ex stock*, definite quotations should be obtained.

Prime Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets (Ex London Stocks)

	10 cwt. lots	Less quantity
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
4 to 9 fts. 18 or 20 gauge, 8/3" corrugations	18 15 0	19 15 0
10 fts. 18 or 20 gauge, 8/3" corrugations	19 5 0	20 5 0
4 to 9 fts. 22 or 24 gauge, 8/3" corrugations	19 5 0	20 5 0
10 fts. 22 or 24 gauge, 8/3" corrugations	19 15 0	20 15 0
4 to 8 fts. 26 gauge, 8/3" corrugations	20 10 0	21 10 0
9 fts. 26 gauge, 8/3" corrugations	21 0 0	22 0 0
10 fts. 26 gauge, 8/3" corrugations	21 10 0	22 10 0
Galvanized roofing nails 2 1/2"	per cwt.	37/6
Galvanized roofing washers	" "	45/-

CURRENT PRICES

PLASTERER, PLUMBER AND INTERNAL PLUMBER

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD

PLASTERER

		Plaster and Cement			
		1-ton loads	5-ton loads		
Sirapite (coarse)	per ton	70/-	64/-		
" (fine)	per ton	78/-	—		
Victorite No. 1	per ton	85/-	78/6	} 6-ton loads	
" No. 2 or non sweat	per ton	80/-	73/6		
Thistle (browning, haired and pink finish)	per ton	70/-	64/-		
Thistle (fine)	per ton	78/-	—		
Pink plaster	per ton	66/-	—		
White plaster	per ton	78/-	—		
Keene's pink	per ton	112/6	—		
Keene's white	per ton	117/6	—		
Super Carbo	per ton	—	47/6	} 4-ton loads	
Carbo-setting	per ton	—	57/6		
				1 ton upwards	
				£ s. d.	
Callamix No. 2 cream (rendering mixture)	per ton		5 10 0		
" No. 3 cream	per ton		5 10 0		
Snowcrete mixture	per ton		5 5 0		

		Sundries			
Sharp washed sand	per yard cube		8/-		
Cow hair	per cwt.		40/-		
Goat's hair	per cwt.		55/-		
1/2" laths	per bundle		2/-		
3/4" laths	per bundle		2/4 1/2		
Expanded metal lathing, 9' 0" x 2' 0"	per yard super		-/11		
1/2" mesh x 26 gauge	per cwt.		48/6		
Lath nails (galvanized) 1 1/4" x 14 gauge	per cwt.		27/-		
" (bright wire)	per cwt.		—		
		Less than 150 yds.	Less than 300 yds.	Over 300 yds.	
1/2" Plaster board	per yard super	1/-	-/11	-/10	
1 1/4" Galvanized nails	per lb.		-/5		
Scrim cloth in 100-yard rolls	per roll		2/3		

		Wall Tiles			
Commercial quality.					
● Ivory, white, etc., glazed 6" x 6" x 3/8"	per yard super		11/2		
● Angle beads (1 1/2" wide)	per yard run		1/4 1/2		
● " " (1" ")	per yard run		-/11		
● Rounded edge tiles	per yard run		2/9 1/2		
● Coloured enamelled bright glazed, 6" x 6" x 3/8"	per yard super		15/9		
● Angle beads (1 1/2" wide)	per yard run		1/6 1/2		
● " " (1" ")	per yard run		1/0 1/2		
● Rounded edge tiles	per yard run		2/10 1/2		
● Eggshell gloss enamelled, 6" x 6" x 3/8"	per yard super		16/6		
● Angle beads (1 1/2" wide)	per yard run		1/9 1/2		
● " " (1" ")	per yard run		1/2 1/2		
● Rounded edge tiles	per yard run		3/-		

PLUMBER

		Lead	
● 3 1/2 lbs. and upwards milled sheet lead in quantities of 5 cwt. and upwards	per cwt.		28/-
Add if cut to sizes	per cwt.		3/-
Lead ternary alloy, No. 2 quality extra over sheet lead	per cwt.		7/-
● Allowance for old lead delivered to merchant	per cwt.		13/9

Cast Iron Rainwater Goods (Painted or Unpainted)

The following prices for rainwater pipes and gutters are subject to 20 per cent. trade discount, and the prices of the fittings are subject to 5 per cent. and 20 per cent. trade discount.

		Rainwater Pipes							
		2"	2 1/2"	3"	3 1/2"	4"	4 1/2"	5"	6"
Round pipes per yard		2/8 1/2	2/9 1/2	3/7 1/2	4/0 1/2	4/9 1/2	6/1 1/2	7/2 1/2	9/2
Shorts, 2' 0", 3' 0" and 4' 0" extra per yard		-3 1/2	-3 1/2	-3 1/2	-3 1/2	-3 1/2	-5	-5	-5
Bends	each	1/9	2/-	2/6	3/-	3/7	5/-	6/6	8/5
Offsets, 4 1/2" and 6" projection	each	2/2	2/8	3/-	3/5	4/4	6/3	7/6	9/10
Offsets, 9" projection	each	2/10	3/2	3/9	4/8	5/7	7/6	8/10	11/2
Branches, single	each	2/7	3/1	3/9	4/4	5/3	7/6	8/5	13/1
Shoes	each	1/6	1/9	2/-	2/8	3/-	4/4	5/5	7/6

● Items marked thus have risen since September 7.

PLUMBER—(continued)

		Square and rectangular pipes.					
3" x 3"	per yard						6/9 1/2
3 1/2" x 3 1/2"	per yard						8/4
4" x 2" or 2 1/2"	per yard						7/4 1/2
4" x 3"	per yard						7/4 1/2
4" x 4"	per yard						9/0 1/2
4 1/2" x 3"	per yard						8/5 1/2
5" x 3" or 3 1/2"	per yard						9/7

		Gutters					
		3"	3 1/2"	4"	4 1/2"	5"	6"
Half round gutters	per yard	1/9 1/2	2/1	2/1	2/2 1/2	2/4 1/2	3/7 1/2
Shorts 2' 0", 3' 0" and 4' 0" extra	per yard	-2 1/2	-2 1/2	-2 1/2	-2 1/2	-3 1/2	-3 1/2
Angles and nozzle pieces	each	1/5	1/7	1/9	2/-	2/2	3/1
Stop ends	each	-/5	-/5	-/7 1/2	-/9	-/10 1/2	1/-
Ogee gutters	per yard	2/1	2/3 1/2	2/4 1/2	2/6	2/9 1/2	3/10 1/2
Straight back and shorts 2' 0", 3' 0" and 4' 0" extra	per yard	-2 1/2	-2 1/2	-2 1/2	-2 1/2	-3 1/2	-3 1/2
Angles and nozzle pieces	each	1/11	1/11	2/-	2/4	2/8	3/3
Stop ends	each	-/6	-/7 1/2	-/9	-/10 1/2	1/-	1/3

Mild Steel Rainwater Goods

The following prices are subject to 12 1/2 per cent. trade discount.

		2 1/2" Gauge rainwater slip jointed pipes.					
		2"	2 1/2"	3"	3 1/2"	4"	
Galvanized round pipes with ears	per 6' 0"	2/7 1/2	3/1 1/2	3/9	4/3	4/9	
Painted round pipes with ears	per 6' 0"	2/4 1/2	2/9	3/1 1/2	3/7 1/2	4/-	
Painted or galvanized short lengths with ears, extra	each	-/6	-/6	-/6	-/6	-/6	
18 Gauge Gutters.		3"	3 1/2"	4"	4 1/2"	5"	6"
Galvanized half round gutters	per 6' 0"	2/-	2/3	2/4 1/2	2/9	3/-	3/7 1/2
Painted half round gutters	per 6' 0"	1/6	1/9	2/-	2/3	2/6	3/-
Painted or galvanized short lengths extra	each	-/3	-/3	-/3	-/3	-/3	-/3

Asbestos-Cement Rainwater Goods

The following prices are subject to 12 1/2 per cent. trade discount.

Orders over £30 are subject to 17 1/2 per cent. trade discount.

Rainwater pipes.

Prices are for 6' 0" lengths, and 10' 0" lengths in 2", 2 1/2" and 3" diameters. Short lengths up to 2' 0" are charged as one yard. From 2' 0" to 4' 0" charged as 1 1/2 yards. From 4' 0" to 6' 0" charged as 2 yards. Over 6' 0" charged as 10' 0".

		Round pipes.					
2"	per yard run						1/10
2 1/2"	per yard run						2/0 1/2
3"	per yard run						2/5 1/2
3 1/2"	per yard run						2/11 1/2
4"	per yard run						3/4 1/2
4 1/2"	per yard run						4/10 1/2
5"	per yard run						5/9 1/2
6"	per yard run						7/1 1/2

Gutters.

Short lengths of gutter up to 2' 0" charged as 1 yard; from 2' 0" to 4' 0" as 1 1/2 yards, and over 4' 0" as 2 yards.

		Half round gutters				
		3"	4"	4 1/2"	5"	6"
Half round gutters	per yard run	1/3 1/2	1/6 1/2	1/7 1/2	1/11	2/8
Ogee gutters	per yard run	—	1/11	2/0 1/2	2/5 1/2	3/0 1/2

INTERNAL PLUMBER

● Lead pipe in coils, 5 cwt. and upwards	per cwt.	27/9			
● Lead soil pipe	per cwt.	30/9			
Add if ribbon marked	per cwt.	-/3			
Lead ternary alloy, No. 2 quality extra over lead pipe	per cwt.	7/-			
● Plumber's solder	per cwt.	114/-			
● Tinman's solder	per cwt.	168/-			
Drawn lead traps with brass screw eye, 6 lbs.					
	1"	1 1/2"	1 3/4"	2"	
S. trap	each	1/9	2/-	2/6	3/7
P. trap	each	1/7	1/8	2/-	2/11
Extra for 3" deep seal	each	-/6	-/6	-/6	-/6

CURRENT PRICES INTERNAL

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD PLUMBER

INTERNAL PLUMBER—(continued)

Screwed and Socketed Steel Tubes and Fittings for Gas, Water and Steam, etc.

Tubes.	1"	1 1/4"	1"	1 1/2"	1 1/4"	2"
Tubes 2 ft. long and over per ft.	-5 1/2	-6 1/2	-9 1/2	1/1	1 1/4	1/10
Pieces 12" to 23 1/2" long each	1/1	1/5	1/11	2/8	3/4	4/9
Bends each	-11	1/2	1/7 1/2	2/7 1/2	3/2	5/2
Fittings.						
Elbows, square each	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7	4/3
Elbows, round each	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10	4/8
Tees each	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1	5/1
Crosses each	2/9	3/8	4/1	5/6	6/7	10/6
Sockets, plain each	-4	-5	-6	-8	-10 1/2	1/3
Sockets, diminished .. each	-6	-7	-9	1/-	1 1/4	2/-
Flanges each	1/-	1/2	1/4	1/9	2/-	2/9
Caps each	-5	-6	-8	1/-	1/3	2/-
Plugs each	-4	-5	-6	-8	-10	1/3

Fittings and flanges and tubes ordered in long random lengths are subject to the following trade discounts:—

	Tubes	Fittings	Flanges
Gas	62 1/2%	53 1/2%	57 1/2%
Water	58 1/2%	50%	52 1/2%
Steam	56 1/2%	46 1/2%	47 1/2%
Galvanized gas	53 1/2%	46 1/2%	47 1/2%
" water	48 1/2%	42 1/2%	42 1/2%
" steam	43 1/2%	38 1/2%	37 1/2%

Brasswork. Best Quality

	1"	1 1/4"	1"	1 1/2"	1 1/4"	2"
● Brass screw-down bibcocks, with crutch top, screwed for iron .. per dozen	36/-	56/-	99/-			
● Ditto, with screw ferrule .. per dozen	42/-	62/6	109/-			
● Chromium plated easy clean screw-down bibcocks, with capstan head lettered, screwed for iron .. per dozen	59/-	86/-	168/-			
● Ditto, with screw ferrule .. per dozen	67/-	97/-	182/-			
	Brass Screwdown Stop Cocks with Unions both Ends	Brass Screwdown Stop Cocks with Screwed Ends	Brass Screwdown Stop Cocks with Male Screwed End and Iron Unions			
● 1/2" per dozen	48/6	36/-	45/-			
● 3/4" per dozen	71/6	56/-	55/-			
● 1" per dozen	109/-	91/-	102/-			
		1 1/4"	1"			
● Portsmouth pattern ball valve for low pressure, screwed for iron .. each	5/-	7/-	14/3			
● Ditto, with flynut and union .. each	5/9	8/-	16/-			
● High pressure ditto, screwed for iron .. each	5/-	7/-	14/3			
● Ditto, with flynut and union .. each	5/9	8/-	16/-			
	2"	2 1/4"	3"	4"		
● Socket thimble sloping shoulder .. per dozen	11/-	14/9	17/9	24/6		
	1 1/4"	2"	2 1/4"	3"		
● Flanged ferrule thimble .. per dozen	8/9	11/-	—	15/6		
	1 1/4"	1 1/2"	1"	1 1/4"	1 1/2"	2"
● Union joints for lead and iron .. per dozen	19/-	23/-	35/-	47/-	61/-	82/-
● Single nut short boiler screws .. per dozen	6,9	10/-	16/6	23/-	36/-	66/-
● Double nut boiler screws .. per dozen	10/-	11/-	17/6	25/6	48/-	76/-
● Belfast sink wastes stamped brass with diameter of outlet 2" per dozen						20/-

Galvanized Mild Steel Open Top Cisterns riveted with internal angle iron at top and corner plates

The following prices are subject to 15% and 20% trade discount:—

	14-gauge	12-gauge	1 1/2" plate	1 1/4" plate
50 gallon capacity each	2 5 11	2 14 5	3 1 7	7 0 8
100 " " each	3 8 9	4 2 11	4 16 9	9 10 8
200 " " each	6 6 9	6 19 5	7 18 3	13 1 0
500 " " each	12 6 0	13 16 1	15 16 3	22 6 9
1,000 " " each	—	21 9 4	24 19 5	34 15 4

● Items marked thus have risen since Sept. 7.

INTERNAL PLUMBER—(continued)

Galvanized Hot Water Tanks, fitted with handhole cover.

The following prices are subject to 15% and 20% trade discount:—

Capacity	16-gauge tested to a pressure of 1 lb. per sq. inch = 4 1/2 ft. head of water	14-gauge tested to a pressure of 3 lbs. per sq. inch = 4 1/2 ft. head of water	12-gauge tested to a pressure of 7 1/2 lbs. per sq. inch = 10 ft. head of water	1 1/2" plate tested to a pressure of 10 lbs. per sq. inch = 15 ft. head of water
20 gallons each	2 0 3	2 3 11	2 7 8	2 12 9
40 " " each		3 1 7	3 9 0	3 16 8
		Tested to a pressure of 5 lbs. per sq. inch = 7 1/2 ft. head of water		Tested to a pressure of 7 1/2 lbs. per sq. inch = 10 ft. head of water
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
60 " " each		4 19 3		5 5 5
80 " " each				7 5 7
100 " " each				8 4 5

Screwed flanges or bosses

	1/8"	3/8"	1"	1 1/4"	1 1/2"	2"	2 1/2"	Extra per flange or boss.
1/8"	2/-	2/4	2/11	3/4	3/9	4/8	6/9	
2 1/2"	3"	3 1/2"	4"	4 1/2"	5"	6"		
8/4	14/3	16/9	19/3	26/11	30/1	45/1		

Galvanized Hot Water Cylinders, Mild Steel Riveted throughout, without Manhole, with usual number of flanges

The following prices are subject to 15% and 20% trade discount:—

Capacity	16-gauge tested to a pressure of 5 lbs. 10 ft. head of water	14-gauge tested to a pressure of 15 lbs. 30 ft. head of water	12-gauge tested to a pressure of 20 lbs. 40 ft. head of water	1 1/2" plate tested to a pressure of 25 lbs. 50 ft. head of water
20 gallons each	1 18 7	2 2 8	2 8 4	2 15 4
40 " " each	2 10 11	2 16 8	3 6 1	3 15 0
65 " " each		4 8 7	5 1 8	5 16 1
75 " " each		5 1 7	5 15 0	6 11 4
85 " " each			6 10 8	7 11 9
100 " " each				8 2 5

Cast Iron Soil Pipes and Connections, L.C.C. 1 1/8" metal.

The following prices for soil pipes are subject to 20% trade discount, and the prices of the fittings are subject to 20% and 5% trade discount.

	2"	2 1/4"	3"	3 1/2"	4"	5"	6"	metal metal
Minimum weights in lbs. per 6' 0" length	24	30	35	41	46	78	92	
Pipes coated or uncoated .. per yard run	3/10 1/2	4/0 1/2	4/5 1/2	5/-	5/8 1/2	11/8	14/0 1/2	
Double sockets extra .. each	-11 1/2	-11 1/2	-11 1/2	-11 1/2	-11 1/2	1/0 1/2	1/0 1/2	
Short lengths extra .. per yard run	-3 1/2	-3 1/2	-3 1/2	-3 1/2	-3 1/2	-5	-5	
Single spigot branch cast on pipe each	4/3	4/5	4/7	4/9	4/11	7/6	9/8	
Single socket branch cast on pipe each	10/9	11/-	11/8	11/6	11/9	16/-	19/-	
Bends, standard angles each	3/1	3/5	3/9	4/8	5/3	9/4	12/9	
Large radius bends .. each	4/-	4/4	5/-	6/-	7/-	13/-	16/9	
Inspection bends raised flange door, 4 gunmetal bolts each	16/1	16/11	17/9	18/8	19/3	31/10	36/6	
Swannecks 4 1/2" and 6" projection each	3/9	4/4	5/11	6/10	7/11	14/11	20/1	
9" ditto each	5/-	5/7	6/10	7/11	9/4	17/1	22/10	
12" ditto each	5/11	6/10	7/11	9/8	10/7	19/1	27/1	
Single branch with two sockets. T pieces								
T pieces diminishing two sockets, inverted two sockets. Parallel branch pieces not exceeding 6" centres. Y pieces. Anti-siphon branches with curved arm. Double branch pieces, three sockets each	3/9	4/8	5/7	6/6	7/6	15/10	21/8	
Inspection branch pieces double oval access door, 2 gunmetal screws .. each	4/10	5/11	6/10	7/11	8/11	—	—	
Long branch pieces .. each	5/11	7/-	7/11	9/-	10/3	20/3	27/3	
2 gunmetal screws .. each	12/11	14/-	14/11	16/6	17/9	29/2	36/2	
Long branch pieces .. each	5/-	6/-	7/3	8/6	9/9	19/-	25/-	

CURRENT PRICES

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD

COPPERSMITH AND ZINCWORKER, GLAZIER AND PAINTER

COPPERSMITH AND ZINC WORKER

Copper

Hot rolled copper sheeting in 1 cwt. lots, all gauges to 24 wire gauge	per lb.	-9½
Light gauge copper tube, solid drawn	per lb.	1/-
Copper tube, solid drawn screwing sizes	per lb.	-11½
Copper wire, 10 and 12 gauge	per lb.	-10½
Copper nails, 1" and up	per lb.	-11

Fittings for Copper Tubes

Compression Type	¼"	½"	1"	1½"	2"	2½"
Straight coupling	each 1/1½	1/4½	2/-	2/7	3/8½	5/5½
Obtuse elbow	each 1/9½	2/1½	3/2	4/-	7/10	10/1½
Tees	each 2/0½	2/4½	3/10½	5/7½	8/11	12/8
Crosses	each 2/11	3/3½	5/0½	6/1½	10/6½	14/8
Reducing coupling	each —	1/4½	2/-	2/7	3/8½	5/5½
Bends	each 1/6½	1/10½	2/10	3/7½	6/4½	9/6½
Brass stop cocks	each 3/8½	5/6	8/-	14/10	20/3	34/10½

Extra for Polishing 25%; Chromium plating 50%; Nickel plating and polishing 50%.

Capillary Type

Straight coupling	each	-/8	-11½	1/5½	1/11	2/7	3/9	6/4½
45° elbow	each	1/5½	1/11	2/7½	3/6½	5/3½	7/11	11/5½
Tees	each	1/7½	1/10	3/-	4/5	6/3	9/3	14/1
Crosses	each	2/0½	2/3½	3/9	5/3½	8/-	11/8	20/4
Reducing coupling	each	—	-/7	-9½	1/2	1/9	3/1	4/10
Bends	each	1/9	2/1½	3/1	4/2	6/7½	9/3	13/2

Pillar tap connection .. each 1/1½ 1/7½
Extra for Polishing 15%; Chromium plating 40%; Nickel plating 27½%.

Zinc

Quantities of less than 3 cwts.	Quantities of more than 3 cwts.	Quantities of more than 5 cwts.
Sheet zinc, 10 gauge and up .. per cwt.	34/-	33/6
8 gauge zinc safe hole perforated sheets, size 8' 0" x 3' 0" .. per sheet	4/11½	4/2½
7 gauge ditto .. per sheet	4/4½	3/9
6 gauge ditto .. per sheet	3/11	3/4½

GLAZIER

Sheet Glass cut to size (ordinary glazing quality)

	In squares not exceeding			
	2 ft.	4 ft.	5 ft.	6 ft.
18 oz. clear sheet .. per foot super	-2½	-2½	-3	-3½
24 oz. ditto .. per foot super	-2½	-3½	-4	-4½
32 oz. ditto .. per foot super	-4	-5½	-6½	-7½
Obscured sheet glass net extra	-1½	-1½	-1½	-1½
¾" figured rolled glass, white .. per foot super	-6½	-6½	-6½	-6½
¾" ditto, normal tints .. per foot super	-9½	-9½	-9½	-9½
Hammered, double rolled, Cathedral white .. per foot super	-6	-6	-6	-6
Ditto, normal tints .. per foot super	-8½	-8½	-8½	-8½

Thick Drawn Sheet Glass cut to size

	In squares not exceeding			
	1 ft.	2 ft.	3 ft.	4 ft.
¾" thick .. per foot super	-9	-11	1/-	1/2
½" thick .. per foot super	-11	1/-	1/3	1/5

British or Foreign Polished Plate Glass cut to size

In Plates not exceeding		Glazing for Selected Glazing Purposes Quality Quality Quality		
		1/1	1/7	1/10
1 ft. super .. per foot super	1/5	2/1	2/6	
2 .. per foot super	2/6	2/9	3/2	
3 .. per foot super	2/9	2/10	3/3	
4 .. per foot super	2/11	3/2	3/8	
6 .. per foot super	3/1	3/10	4/2	
12 .. per foot super	3/4	4/8	4/11	

GLAZIER—(continued)

British or Foreign Polished Plate Glass cut to size—(contd.)

Ordinary ¼" Substance	Glazing for Selected Glazing Purposes Quality Quality Quality	Silvering	
		Plates up to 4 ft. super	All plates over 4 ft. super
In Plates not exceeding 90 ft. super .. per foot super	3/7	4/8	5/1
100 .. per foot super	3/9	4/10	5/4
Plates exceeding 100 ft. super or 160 in. long or 104 in. wide at higher prices.			
The usual thickness of polished plate glass is about ¼", but if required of special thickness for glazing purposes add to the above for:—			
¾" to 1" .. per foot super	-/2	-/4	-/4
1" to 1½" exact .. per foot super	-/2	-/3	-/3
1½" .. per foot super	No extra	-1½	-1½
2" bare .. per foot super	No extra	-1½	-1½
2" exact .. per foot super	-/2	-/2	-/2
2½" to 3" .. per foot super	No extra	-4½	-4½
3" exact .. per foot super	-/2	-/6	-/6

Special quotations should be obtained for other qualities and thicker substances.

Silvering

	Ordinary Quality on Polished Plate, Thick Drawn Sheet, Patent Sheet and Plain Sheet	On Embossed or Decorative Work
12 ft. super or 90 in. long per ft. super	9d.	1/4
20 ft. " or 100 in. long per ft. super	10d.	1/4
45 ft. super	1/-	1/5
50 ft. " or 110 in. long per ft. super	1/0½	1/6
55 ft. " "	1/1	1/6½
60 ft. " or 120 in. long per ft. super	1/1½	1/7
65 ft. " "	1/2	1/8
70 ft. " or 130 in. long per ft. super	1/3	1/9½
75 ft. " "	1/4	1/11
80 ft. " or 140 in. long per ft. super	1/5	2/0½
85 ft. " "	1/8	2/5
90 ft. " or 150 in. long per ft. super	1/11	2/9½
95 ft. " "	2/2	3/2
100 ft. " or 160 in. long per ft. super	2/5	3/8

For silvering on fluted sheet, figured rolled and cathedral, add 4d. a foot to the prices set out in the first column for polished plate, etc.

Silvering bent glass, double or more, according to bend. For plates over 100 ft. super add 3d. per ft. super for every 5 ft. or part of same.

Plates over 160 in. long at special rates. Stripping for re-silvering, add 8d. per ft. super.

Wired Glass Cut to Sizes

	per ft. super	In squares not exceeding			
		1 ft.	2 ft.	3 ft.	4 ft.
¼-in. Georgian rough cast	10d.				
¼-in. Georgian polished plate per ft. super	2/6	2/8	2/10	3/2	
¾-in. Georgian polished plate per ft. super	3/8	3/10	4/2	4/6	

Supplied in sizes up to 110 in. long and up to 36 in. wide. For cutting to allow for wires in adjacent pieces to be "lined up," add 4d. per foot super.

PAINTER

White ceiling distemper	per cwt.	11/6
Washable distemper	per cwt.	60/-
Petrifying liquid	per gallon	4/6
Ready mixed white lead paint (best) 5-cwt. lots, in 14 lb. tins	per cwt.	66/-
White enamel	per gallon	25/-
Aluminium paint	per gallon	20/-
Stiff white lead, genuine English stack process, 1-ton lots, in 1-cwt. kegs	per cwt.	49/3
Driers	per cwt.	36/-
Linseed oil raw (5-gallon drums)	per gallon	3/-
" boiled	per gallon	3/8
French polish	per gallon	11/6
Knottin	per gallon	16/-
Oil stain	per gallon	12/-
Varnish, oak	per gallon	10/-
" copal	per gallon	16/-
" flat	per gallon	20/-
Turpentine, genuine American, 5-gallon lots	per gallon	3/8
Creosote, 1-gallon lots	per gallon	1/4
Putty	per cwt.	18/-
Size	per firkin	3/6
● Best English quality gold leaf, 23 carat	per book	2/7½
● Extra thick, ditto	per book	3/10

● Items marked thus have risen since September 7.

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REDUCTION OF NOISE IN BUILDINGS

Many interesting facts about noise in buildings are contained in a report issued last week by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research ("The Reduction of Noise in Buildings," Building Research Special Report No. 26, published H.M. Stationery Office, 1s. net). Four times as much sound, for example, can get through a $\frac{1}{4}$ in. crack round a wooden door 2 in. thick as can get through the door itself. A tight fit is equally important with windows, but the reduction of noise even with a tight-fitting closed window may not be enough, and where really good protection against noise is required, it will often be necessary to use double windows and artificial ventilation. A double-framed window of $\frac{1}{4}$ in. glass with the sheets spaced 6 in. apart, surrounded by sound-absorbing tiles, has, however, been designed, which, when opened to provide ventilation, gives results which are as good as those obtained with a single window of the same glass when closed.

The report also contains much advice on the suppression of noise from machinery, sanitary fittings, lift gates, water taps and pipes, etc. The transmission of sound along water pipes can, for example, be reduced by inserting a short length of rubber tubing near the source of the noise. A few inches is enough to deal with a hiss, but a foot or two may be required to reduce lower-pitched sounds, such as those from circulating pumps.

The work described in the report has been carried out jointly by the National Physical Laboratory and the Building Research Station. The National Physical Laboratory has been solely responsible for the measurements, while the Building Research Station has erected many

structures of the types suggested by these measurements and has tested them as nearly as possible under practical conditions. Although the work is not yet completed, certain broad principles have been established which should be of great assistance to architects and builders dealing with the problem of the reduction of noise.

The report recommends that the problem should be attacked along three lines: (1) By careful planning so that external and internal sources of noise are as far removed as possible from those parts of the building where quiet is most needed; (2) by suppressing or reducing internal noise, preferably at its source; (3) by providing a structure which will as far as possible prevent the transmission of noise from one part of the building to another.

"There is a tendency," the report continues, "to consider the structural question as the vital one and to neglect the other approaches. This is wrong, for the desired degree of quiet is obtained most economically by giving equal consideration to all three of these aspects. Indeed, whilst the provision of a sound-insulating structure is often essential, the suppression of noise at the source and protective planning can reduce considerably the degree of structural insulation required, and therefore the cost of insulation. Moreover, it should be realized that in some cases the structural methods at present known are insufficient to provide adequate insulation even if the cost does not matter."

The Importance of Planning

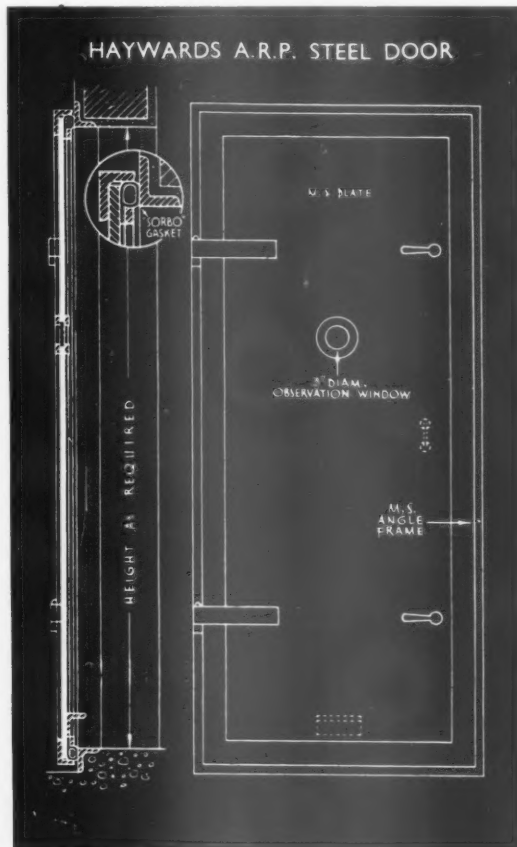
The report emphasizes that sound reduction in a new building involves consideration of the

whole structure at an early stage in the design. Floors, for example, cannot be considered without regard to the remainder of the construction with which they are associated.

When all the present evidence is reviewed, it appears that probably the only satisfactory way of preventing excessive transmission in large buildings will be to break the continuity of the structure, and it may even become necessary to construct units—such as complete flats—as separate boxes floating upon suitable insulation. Experiments on these lines are in progress and are promising.

THE BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED

WALCOT HALL, LYDBURY NORTH, SHROPSHIRE (pages 450-451). Architects: Messrs. A. T. and Bertram Butler, F./A.R.I.B.A. General contractors, Henry Willcock & Co., who were also responsible for the demolition, excavation, foundations and joinery. Sub-contractors and suppliers included: Grinshill Stone Co., stone; Bromsgrove Guild, Ltd., cast lead and metal work; Ducatt Heating Co., central heating and plumbing; Aga Heat, Ltd., Aga cookers; Ideal Boilers and Radiators Co., Ltd., boilers (Ideal); Thomasson & Co. (Shrewsbury), Ltd., electric wiring; Burt, Escare and Denelle, J. W. Middleton & Co. and M. Harris, electric light fixtures; Doulton & Co., Ltd., sanitary fittings; James Gibbons, Ltd., door furniture and casements; C. Trumper and Sons, Ltd., plaster; Geo. Jackson, decorative plaster and joinery; Stourbridge Glazed Brick Co. (Dudley), Ltd., tiling; Lee, Howl & Co., pumps; Kennicott Water Softener Co., Ltd., water-softening plant.

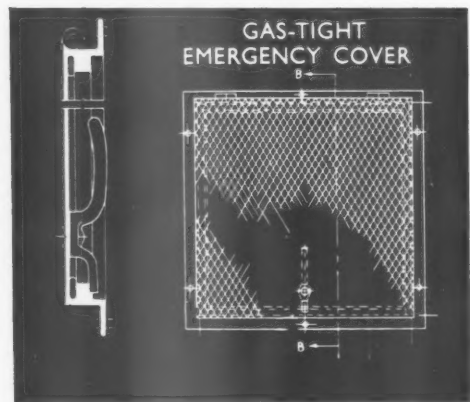


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